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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Whirling Ideologies Make Proofs Vital

The carrousel of ideologies continues its dizzy whirl through a week punctured by the boom of cannon and the crash of aerial bombs in China and Spain, the detonation of piratical explosions in the Mediterranean, and lesser reverberations of a warlike nature where the United States Navy indulges in practice maneuvers in its Pacific waters. Coincidental with these demonstrations the nations turn wearily to a reconsideration of armaments and a re-evaluation of the status quo. Meanwhile mankind, seeking panaceas, watches warily the needle of self-interest, and governments show signs of utilizing one of two methods to influence this needle favorable to themselves. One method is based on a species of magnetism. The other method comprises demonstration of utility favorable to the individual.

* * *

Little Fellows, Big Plans

They descended upon Washington, 800 to 1,000 strong, to speak for the grocery store and the hot-dog stand and the small tool shop, which tomorrow may be a "big" corporation. Predisposed to anticipate a three-ring circus, many observers, after the first tumultous and inexcusably disorderly meeting, were prepared to laugh the whole affair off the stage. But before they were finished, these small businessmen had formulated an end-the-recession formula that was very similar to that of big business, though more conservative. Out of pandemonium, nearly 1,000 rugged individualists, within two days wrote a platform.

The planks included recommendations for a permanent council of small businessmen to co-operate with the Government, for the repeal of the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes, for friendlier words from the Administration, for amendment of the Social Security Act and for amendment or repeal of the Wagner Act. While these businessmen were opposed to federal control of wages and hours to help workers, they were in favor of the Government facilitating credit for themselves. In some respects the recommendations were quite specific as in the case of the proposed elimination of the "no-down-payment" advertisements and the suggestion that consumers' equity in goods be protected during the purchase period.

And now it seems, as the week closes that the President did not expect so much. For the "conservative manifesto" which was finally presented to him, mild as it was, fails to meet with his approval. He objects to the plea for fixing mutual responsibility on management and labor in carrying out provisions of the Wagner Act; proposes to continue fight for wage-hour legislation; objects to modification of existing tax laws.

* * *

Big Navy Week, Big Needs

The United States caught the tempo of the world's armament race. President Roosevelt's proposal for a 20 per cent naval expansion program to cost $800,000,000 held the headlines. After four days of testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Admiral William D. Leahy had the the satisfaction of hearing the committee's chairman, Representative Vinson, predict that the bill would go to the House almost intact. Emerging from Admiral Leahy's testimony were the following insights into American foreign policy from the Navy's viewpoint:

1. America would use its navy to thwart any attempted invasion, direct or indirect, of any South American nation.

2. America wants a navy adequate to protect its coastline, although the Navy sticks to the policy of maintaining the whole fleet together in one sea.

3. America wants a Navy adequate to meet the new threat inherent in the German-Japanese-Italian combination.

4. America wants a Navy adequate to protect legitimate national interests, these interests presumably embracing the mainland, insular possessions and the lives and property of citizens abroad.

5. The Navy would not admit that any fleet could destroy the American one, yet a larger navy is being sought on the basis of war scares and the possibility of an unpredictable combination of force against America.

The President's naval program was plagued most by the President's own Chicago speech, in which he said that America was prepared to engage in an active search for peace. Administration opponents invoked this speech to suggest that the naval program was designed to promote that "active search for peace" and was not the purely defensive instrument pretended.

* * *

Communists and Labor

In a week of intense labor activity, Communists learned that a preponderence of American labor unions want none of them. The United Mine Workers in convention at Washington voted to ban all Communists from membership. This action by the largest C. I. O. affiliate

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

U. S., Britain, France Warn Japan They Will Match Naval Building

Base Action on Report Japan Is Building 3 Giant Ships

U. S. Cuts Armed Forces in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The United States moved in two important directions today to clarify its position in the Far East and its relations with Japan.

On the one hand it announced withdrawal of the 15th Regiment of Infantry from Tientsin, a move which, following the decision to withdraw one regiment of Marines from Shanghai, will reduce by more than a half the number of American land troops in China.

On the other hand it joined with Britain and France in serving Japan with formal notice that the three democracies will scrap restrictions on battleship and cruiser building unless by Feb. 20 Japan will affirmatively agree to abide by the qualitative limits of the 1936 naval treaty.

The formal notice in regard to naval construction is accompanied by a proposal that Japan join in a new effort to reach a naval limitations agreement, but this must be done by May 1.

These two moves in the naval situation bluntly put up to Japan the responsibility for saving or scrapping the existing vestigial remains of the naval limitations era.

The note, which U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew is instructed to submit to the Japanese Government in Tokyo today, states flatly that failure on the part of Japan to agree formally to abide by the existing limits on sizes and gun calibers would be followed by invocation of the escalator clause of the treaty.

Actually an Ultimatum

Behind this virtual ultimatum is the fact that the three nations delivering it simultaneously are planning future battleship construction of at least 15 units in addition to the 10 they together have under way at this time.

If Japan agrees to abide by treaty rules these further ships will have to observe the 35,000-ton size limit, and 18-inch gun caliber limit. If Japan does not agree they will all be of larger size and carry more and perhaps bigger guns.

Taken together, as the timing of their release at the State Department obviously means that they should be taken, the two decisions clarify and simplify America's relations with Japan: Reduction of troops in China proper is in one sense a conciliatory move. It is in keeping with repeated official declarations that American troops are maintained in China solely to protect American citizens and American interests from civil disorder. They were never intended in themselves to maintain the open-door policy against a deliberate challenge by Japan. Since civil order has been improved in Tientsin and Shanghai the State Department explains that there is no longer the need for the

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U. S. Naval Note to Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The text of the note sent to Japan by the United States Department of State today is as follows:

1. The Japanese Government will be aware that under the London Naval Treaty, 1936, the American Government is precluded from constructing capital ships (i. e. vessels of more than 10,000 standard displacement or with a gun of more than eight inches) which exceed 35,000 tons or carry a gun of more than 16 inches, or which are of less than 17,500 tons or carry a gun of less than 10 inches. As regards cruisers (i. e. vessels of not more than 10,000 tons with gun of not more than eight inches) the American Government is limited to a maximum of 8,000 tons with six-inch guns.

2. The Japanese Government has unfortunately not seen its way to subscribing to the London Naval Treaty nor has it hitherto felt able to give any assurances that treaty limits would in practice be adhered to by it.

3. As the Japanese Government will be aware, the naval treaty gives the American Government a right of escalation in the event of building not in conformity with treaty limits by a power not a party thereto. There have for some time been persistent and cumulative reports, which in the absence of explicit assurances from the Japanese Government that they are ill-founded, must be deemed to be authentic, that Japan has undertaken or intends to undertake construction of capital ships and cruisers not in conformity with the above-mentioned limits.

The American Government has therefore decided that it will be necessary for it to exercise its right of escalation unless the Japanese Government can furnish the aforesaid assurances, and can satisfy the American Government that it will not, prior to Jan. 1, 1943, lay down, complete or acquire any vessel which does not confirm to the limits in question, without previously informing the American Government of its intention to do so and of tonnage and caliber of the largest gun of the vessel or vessels concerned.

4. In view of the forthcoming publication of naval estimates and necessity for giving other treaty powers information as to intended American construction, the American Government will be glad to receive a reply not later than Feb. 20 next. Should no reply be received by that date, or should the reply be lacking in the desired information and assurances, it will be compelled to assume that the Japanese Government either is constructing or acquiring or has authorized the construction or acquisition of vessels not in conformity with the limits referred to. The American Government would thereupon be obliged in consultation with the other naval powers with which it is in treaty relations to resume full liberty of action.

If, however, the Japanese Government though engaged in, or intending to engage in, construction not in conformity with treaty limits, were willing to indicate forthwith the tonnages and calibers of guns of the vessels which it was constructing, or was intending to construct, the American Government for its part would be ready to discuss with the Japanese Government the question of the tonnages and gun calibers to be adhered to in future if Japan were now prepared to agree to some limitation. It would, however, be necessary that such consultation should be completed by May 1.

(The date of Jan. 1, 1943, mentioned in the note, refers to the limit of time, according to the Washington Naval Treaty of 1923, wherein the replacement of United States existing battleships by new ones should have been completed.)

Mexico Ends Strife of Unions By Dividing Bargaining Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The wheels in the textile factory of Cocolapan are turning again and with the resumption of their spinning one of the most prolonged and bitter inter-union labor wars of recent years in Mexico has been ended.

The Cocolapan case has endured for more than 20 months, has cost many fatalities, and has disrupted the economic life of the entire textile region centering about Orizaba in the state of Vera Cruz. The outcome results from acceptance of the rights of the minority in collective bargaining.

The strife in the Cocolapan factory was between two rival labor unions. They are the Confederation of Mexican Labor, popularly known as the C. T. M. and the Regional Confederation of Mexican Labor, popularly known as the C. R. O. M. The former is headed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, called the John L. Lewis, and the latter by Luis Morones, the William Green of Mexico.

The C. R. O. M., somewhat like the American Federation of Labor in the United States, was until a few years ago the most powerful labor confederation in Mexico. Since 1933 it has been displaced in leadership by the newer and more aggressive C. T. M., which parallels the growth of the Committee for Industrial Organization up North. It nevertheless continued to hold control of the textile region centering about Orizaba, which was one of its major remaining strongholds.

About two years ago the C. T. M. invaded the region and organized the workers in the Cocolapan plant,

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Intimate Message From Washington

President's Supreme Court Bomb Burst a Year Ago—Echo Has Subsided and Shell Hole Is Filling Up

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 5

Just a year ago today President Roosevelt startled his press conference, Congress, and the nation with his plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. It was, as a matter of fact, a day very much like today when we walked all unsuspectingly through the pleasant White House grounds, as an unseasonably warm sun mellowed the dormant grass and shrubs.

There followed nine months of intense political turmoil, ending in apparent defeat for the President. But what is the present position in the relations of Administration and Judiciary? The President has had two appointments to the Supreme Tribunal. The "Liberal" group has grown from three to five, not to mention the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts, who are often on that side of the interpretive fence. Two of the long-serving "Conservatives" on the bench have chosen voluntarily to retire and give President Roosevelt his opportunity of appointment.

One of the retirements, that of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, came before it was known what sort of man the President would appoint, and another bitter controversy was precipitated before Mr. Justice Black took his place on the bench. But even after that event, Mr. Justice Sutherland also chose to retire. As if by prearranged reassurance, his place was filled by Mr. Justice Reed, an able lawyer whose elevation was widely applauded.

And now there is a distinct impression in Washington that other vacancies may appear before very long. So the situation is that, after the bitter battles of last year, President Roosevelt has already appointed quite as many justices as numerous other Presidents have done, and it is not fanciful to foresee that he may re-make two-thirds of the bench by perfectly normal and traditional processes. So the question inevitable arises: Was last year's struggle a dangerous and ill-advised tilting at windmills—a battle which need never have been fought?

Was It Political Strategy?

It is impossible for the contemporary observer, and may be impossible for the historian, to say with any certainty to what extent the year's unbrokenly favorable decisions of the Court on New Deal cases and the retirement of two justices are results in some way of the fight. It was quite commonly assumed that the favorable decisions last spring and the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter were important strategic moves in the campaign to defeat the President's program. His attempt to re-make the Judiciary by Act of Congress, it was held, was so serious as to justify a policy of under-cutting by the Supreme Court itself.

This assumption may be entirely unfair to the justices. Quite possibly they would have reached the same decisions, and Mr. Justice Van Devanter would have retired, whether or not the President was pressing his campaign. Perhaps the court acted entirely in a vacuum of objectivity. Probably we will never know the facts unless some of the justices or other exceptionally informed persons write candid memoirs.

Certainly, in any case, one year ago there existed a deadlock between Executive and Congress, and the Judiciary. Today, that deadlock does not exist. This observer, who wrote daily reports of the last year's events, is personally convinced that the President's plan was responsible—partly, at least—for resolving the deadlock with the Judiciary.

But with equal justice the year's battle may be said to have contributed to the potential deadlock that may now arise between the President and the Congress. Of course, this new deadlock is not yet indisputably in being. Mr. Roosevelt may be able to handle Congress and get through the major part of his program. This week he signed his housing bill; the farm bill is nearly ready for final enactment; a streamlined version of the defeated wages and hours bill may well get into law at this session.

Congress On Its Own Feet

Yet Congress has a new independence, and it only needs opportunity to show its insurgency. Mr. Roosevelt certainly could not carry through the reform programs he pushed into law in 1935 and 1936. Congress is especially sympathetic with business, and wants to stimulate recovery for its own sake and because of the mid-term elections. No concrete subject for serious revolt or deadlock seems now on the horizon, but that is because the Administration is not pressing any sweeping reform measures. Yet Congress' feeling—dating in great measure from the court fight—is conditioning every move the Executive makes.

Neither the economists nor the historians can unscramble quite what contribution the agitations and unsettlements of the court fight made to the business recession.

To some, the suggestion may seem fantastic. Yet it is true that business' ability to take up the slack last spring when the Government ceased to supply purchasing power depended in great degree on business' point of view, and that was then conditioned by the court plan.

Moreover, the fact that the court program held the center of the stage prevented progress in much other worthwhile legislation—notably a careful drafting and enactment of the reorganization bill with its civil service provisions.

So, after all, Feb. 5 is a significant anniversary. The greatest conclusion to set down, of course, is that a "Liberal" majority has now been produced on the bench, and President Roosevelt is remaking the tribunal apparently for many years to come. But in the process of so doing, with all its historical consequences, the American body politic has not escaped without scars.

Resale Price Act Repeal Bill In Both Houses

Congress Asked to Put End to Measure the President 'Hesitated' to Approve

Reasons Set Forth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Bills have just been introduced in the House and Senate to repeal the Miller-Tydings Resale Price Maintenance Act which was attached as a rider to the District of Columbia tax bill. In the House Emanuel Celler (D) of New York introduced the repealer, in the Senate William King (D) of Utah.

In signing the tax bill Mr. Roosevelt last year said he had "distinct hesitation in approving," since it "weakens the anti-trust laws." He added that the Government departments chiefly opposing it "believe it will seriously raise the cost of many articles to the consuming public."

The Federal Trade Commission particularly opposed the rider on the ground that it reversed existing policy. Since enactment, it is charged by Senator King and Representative Celler, that the Trade Commission has been compelled to dismiss or modify numerous pending prosecutions of concerns charged with schemes to force high prices on the consumer.

Drugs and cosmetics would have jumped more than they have in price, declare the two Congressmen, save for the "alertness of Federal officials in warning organized retailers not to proceed with nation-wide plans which they were about to put into operation."

Incidentally, the Congressmen charge that "liquor prices have been unreasonably boosted and book dealers have likewise made wide use of price fixing under this law."

For example, they contend that with prices fixed on books the dealer can now push a $3 book in preference to a $2 book without fear of being undersold by some other dealer. The "consumer cannot help himself by going elsewhere," they declare.

The experience of a well-known tooth paste manufacturer under the California price-fixing law is illuminating, say the congressmen. This company, after trying price-fixing contracts, decided to cancel the same.

"But the druggists, by one means or another brought about such a boycott of this company's tooth paste that in a short time the company was forced to restore the price-fixing contract and also found it desirable to contribute $25,000 to the National Druggists Association to use in promoting this same type of price-fixing in other states and nationally."

A Nickel's Worth Of Art Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Perhaps the new nickel which the United States is having designed will bring back the national "motto"—"In God We Trust"— to this the only coin now lacking it.

The rules about coins are interesting. Every coin—from penny to silver dollar—must contain five things: The word "Liberty"; the words "United States of America"; the phrase "E Pluribus Unum"; the denomination of the coin; and the date.

The sixth ingredient—the motto—is optional, but the nickel is the only coin now to lack it. The Liberty nickel which preceded the buffalo nickel also lacked the motto.

But now the designers of the new Jefferson nickel are urged by the Government to include the motto if they can. Primarily it is a matter of design. If they can do so harmoniously, those unique and fundamental words—"In God We Trust"—will be on the new coin. It's an artistic problem now, Treasury Department officials say.

American Official To See Mrs. Rubens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Government acceded today to a request that a United States official be permitted to see Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens, American citizen incarcerated in Russia on suspicion of espionage.

Soviet authorities previously had informed the United States they would not permit an American diplomat to see Mrs. Rubens until after Russian police had finished investigating her case. State Department officials said today that the inference is that they have now completed their investigation. She entered Russia under a false passport in company with a man known as Donald Louis Robinson and disappeared in Moscow December 9. A month later the Soviet Government admitted she was under arrest.

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Hitler Takes Control of Army; Reorganizes Foreign Office; Power of Party Strengthened

Grave Questions Raised for Austrian Policy in Reich's Move

Recall of Envoy Causes Concern

Vienna Apprehensive Lest Army Control May Stiffen Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 5—The possibility that the changes in the Reich's Cabinet may mean a more vigorous German policy in central and southeastern Europe raises grave questions for Austria.

The placing of the German foreign policy in the hands of exponents of a so-called German "continental" policy may create a situation in which the effect on such nations as Austria and Czechoslovakia may prove one of the most important aspects of the consolidation of National Socialism's control of Germany.

For this reason the recall of the German Minister, Franz von Papen, is of far more significance than any personal connection with the domestic aspects of the Reich's changes.

Not only did Herr von Papen enjoy the confidence of Roman Catholic quarters, being himself a member of that Church, but he had been appointed to Vienna July 26, 1934, directly after the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss with the special mission to make peace between the two German states. Also, he was one of the framers of the agreement of July 11, 1936, between Germany and Austria.

The recall of the German Minister follows the closing of the National Socialist "office" of Capt. Joseph Leopold in the center of Vienna. This bureau was said to be allowed in Vienna as compensation to Austrian National Socialists who were not allowed to have their own party organization in Austria. It was conducted openly and served those National Socialists who would have nothing to do with the Fatherland Front—the one and only party allowed in Austria.

Faced Unfriendly Comment

The Austrian Government hoped to control the National Socialists through this office. The bureau has functioned fairly peacefully, but has been the object of unfriendly comment on the part of the Fatherland Front, the Legitimists, the Roman Catholic press, and even of late of the Government papers.

A few weeks ago one of the seven men conducting the work of this bureau, Dr. Leopold Tavs, made a boasting remark in a private talk to the effect that it was remarkable he was allowed to carry on "illegal" work in the center of Vienna. This statement was published in a Polish paper and reprinted in the Reichspost in Vienna.

"On the ground of this statement" an investigation was made, the Leopold bureau was sealed and all papers removed for examination.

Sixty-five persons were arrested, fifteen detained for further inquiry and Dr. Tavs was imprisoned for high treason, although Captain Leopold, head of the bureau itself, was allowed to return to his home. Finally an official communiqué was issued saying that serious incrimi-

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By a Staff Artist

Joachim von Ribbentrop
(Above) Former Ambassador to London, Becomes Reich Foreign Minister

Gen. Wilhelm Keitel
(Below) Becomes Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Under Herr Hitler as War Minister

Third Revolution By Hitler Strikes At Army's Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Reichsführer Hitler has staged his third revolution in Germany.

The first was when he assumed power Jan. 30, 1933. The second was the purge of June 30, 1934, with summary executions officially admitted to approach 100. The third is the present sweeping army purge.

Informed opinion here feels that the Führer's strong action in this most recent crisis may prove the most far-reaching of all his moves.

It is evident here that what has been a carefully timed political crisis in the Reich has been considerably broader than was at first evidenced. It seems apparent that Herr Hitler has answered the efforts of certain army chiefs to use the marriage of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg as an excuse for the airing of grievances against his regime by sweeping them out of office. While he has at the same time accepted Marshal von Blomberg's resignation—said to have been in his hands for several days—he has coincidentally made a supreme effort to prove that a new order rules the Reich and that the old tradition of army control is a thing of the past.

In other words the Führer has voiced the absolute supremacy of the National Socialist Party over the Reich even as to the Army which has always felt itself somewhat sacrosanct.

Whether the Army chieftains will

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Secret Council Named on Foreign Affairs by Reichsführer

Army Promotes Young Officers

Consolidation Puts Economic and Military Policies in Close Accord

By John Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 5 — Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's sweeping reorganization of the military, political, and diplomatic control of Germany probably will be interpreted by future historians as one of the outstanding developments in the Third Reich.

Far-reaching steps toward national concentration of power both in military and economic spheres mark the Reichsführer's decrees—under which he virtually becomes his own Minister of War.

The moves mark a most decisive strengthening of the power of the National Socialist Party—checkmating, for the time at least, the growing power of the Army which has traditionally played a tremendously important role in German affairs.

Four Major Changes

Four major changes thus yesterday brought into the open the long-brewing conflict for supreme power in Germany. They were:

1. Reichsführer Hitler, in assuming the control of the armed forces, ousted Field Marsall Werner von Blomberg and named a deputy to direct the detailed functions of the military high command.

2. A shakeup of foreign office personnel was initiated with the dropping of Baron Constantin von Neurath from the Foreign Ministry and the promotion of Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Ambassador to London, to head the foreign office. Four major German ambassadors also were recalled.

3. A secret council on foreign policy was created with Baron von Neurath at its head. It will be of advisory character.

4. The Reichstag has been summoned for Feb. 20 to hear an anticipated statement on international policy.

Changes of Wide Import

Herr Hitler's assumption of the military command—without an intermediary between himself and the three heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force—has naturally necessitated a number of changes in personnel of first importance. Not only Reichsminster at War von Blomberg, but Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, who was commander-in-chief of the Army, recently tendered his resignation. Both have now been accepted.

A General of artillery, Walther von Brauchitsch succeeds General Fritsch and simultaneously is raised to the rank of Colonel General, while Gen. Wilhelm Keitel becomes head of the "Highest Command of the Armed Forces," formerly under the Reichs Ministry of War, but which now becomes Herr Hitler's military staff under his direct control.

Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Air Minister, has been promoted to Field Marshal. These far-reaching changes in the army are accompanied by others in the lower ranks of Generals and Colonels which indicates that disapproval of General Blomberg's recent marriage may have been made the occasion for present action, but certainly was not the fundamental cause.

Younger Officers Promoted

The present changes led to the promotion of younger officers, most of whom can be accepted as good Party men so that both the Party and the need for young leadership are enhanced by what has happened. The appointment of a number of Army officers by the newly organized Ministry of Economic Affairs — under Reichsminister Walther Funk—simultaneously indicates that the authorities are not forgetting the need for closer cooperation between military and economic affairs in what is called "Wehrwirtschaft," or defense economy.

Yet the official explanations and

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New Lineup in the Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin, Feb. 5

The following political and military replacements were among the sweeping changes which accompanied Reichsführer Hitler's assumption of personal charge of the armed forces and the closer control of the Third Reich's foreign policy.

War Minister—Reichsführer Hitler assumes the authority but not the direct title of the office (replacing Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg.

Head of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces—Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, former chief of the Wehrmachtsamt, or Administrative Department of the War Ministry (Technical successor of Marshal von Blomberg). General Keitel's authority will be exercised under the direct supervision of Herr Hitler.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army—Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander of the Fourth Army Group. (Replacing Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch.)

Foreign Minister—Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Ambassador to London. (Replacing Baron Constantin von Neurath.)

Secret Cabinet Council—Baron von Neurath, President. To advise Herr Hitler "in the conduct of foreign policy." Other members are Herr von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Rudolph Hess, Minister Without Portfolio; Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda; General von Brauchitsch, Admiral Gen. Erich Raeder, Naval Chief of Staff; General Keitel, and Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Minister Without Portfolio and Chief of the Reich Chancellery.

Ambassadors Recalled—Franz von Papen, Ambassador to Vienna; Ulrich von Hassel, Ambassador to Rome, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, Ambassador to Tokyo, Herr von Ribbentrop, London.

Army promotions—Colonel General Göring promoted to Field Marshal and General von Brauchitsch promoted to Colonel General. General Göring, expected in some circles to be appointed to the War Ministry, obtained no promotion of office, but was raised in military rank.

Retired Generals—Six Air Force Generals and seven Army Generals, effective Feb. 28. They include General Lutz, Commander of the Armored Division; General von Niebelschütz, Inspector of the War Schools; Paul von Kleist, cavalry General and Commanding General of the Eighth Army Corps; Baron Friedrich Kress von Kressenstein, cavalry General and Commanding General of the Twelfth Army Corps; and Ritter von Teeb, artillery General and Commander of Group 2.

In the Boston Section:

New England organizes to oppose Anglo-American Trade Treaty.

Boston Port to have busy week end.

New figures show big drop in Massachusetts unemployment since 1934.

Week's review of Boston news.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Stores Shop for Substitutes For Trinkets Made in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—With instructions from the heads of their firms not to purchase Japanese goods, many buyers at the Merchandise Fair here are trying to find substitutes for the innumerable Japanese knick-knacks which have crowded the counters of dime and dollar stores in the past.

They were not so eager to turn away from the attractive Japanese articles either, but it seems that the customers back home, reading the front page war news, have themselves decided not to buy Japanese goods. It is estimated that the sales on Japanese goods in these chain stores and others selling inexpensive articles have fallen off about 40 per cent and the percentage is constantly increasing, according to merchants.

"We would like to buy these things," one buyer said as he stood before a display of pottery made in Japan, little book ends, tennis racquets, silk flags, and all kinds of Japanese toys. "But when customers come into the store, they handle these articles and as soon as they see the label 'Japan,' they quickly replace it on the counter and begin to look for something else."

Many Issues Involved

There appear to be many peculiar angles to this question of refusing Japanese goods as it was discussed in the corridors of the Merchandise Fair.

Several merchants pointed out that a boycott of Japanese merchandise at this time could easily work as great a hardship on Americans as on Japanese. In the case of silk stockings, for instance, if the factories where the stockings are made from raw silk imported from Japan were shut down, thousands of American men and women would be thrown out of work, it was explained.

The slogan "don't wear silk stockings, buy lisle," sounds well enough, another buyer pointed out, but "many of our lisle stockings also come from Japan," he said. A boycott on one article sometimes turns people to another item equally as much an import and shows how interdependent nations have become, it was said.

Trade Balance

Furthermore, it was pointed out that to boycott Japanese goods or even to encourage the slogan, "Buy American," would tend to disrupt the present balance of trade between the two countries which is now believed to be very much in favor of the United States.

In summing up the whole import and export trade between the two countries one buyer explained that at the present time the United States exports about $164,000,000 worth of merchandise to Japan while it imports only $104,000,000. "The entire South American continent," he said, "bought less goods from us last year than Japan."

Since Japan is such a good customer, some of the merchants were reluctant to carry out instructions not to purchase any Japanese goods to be displayed later in their stores. As far as the actual competition between Japanese-made and American-made goods is concerned, it was declared that only about five per cent of the merchandise coming from Japan was really in competition with our merchandise. The other 95 per cent does not affect our own factories, the merchant agreed.

"Buy American"

The slogan "Buy American" for the sake of keeping Americans at work only applies to a very small per cent of Japanese goods, it was explained. Silk flags, for instance, certain toys, pottery pieces and some other items which tend to replace similar articles made in this country would fall within the five per cent classification, one buyer pointed out. And a wholesale dealer selling some of these articles told how merchants handled the Japanese articles and said they could not be duplicated for the same prices in American-made goods.

Another difficulty confronting some of the larger firms is the fact that long ago they placed large orders with Japanese firms for goods which are to be delivered this coming spring. If the boycott, which appears to be gathering momentum, continues, the merchant wonder how they will dispose of their merchandise. In some stores, it is reported signs have been placed in the window to the effect that the merchants ask help in disposing of the Japanese goods on hand with the promise that they will not purchase any more when these are gone.

Depression Business

Another interesting angle disclosed at the Fair was the fact that there are certain kinds of businesses which thrive more during depressions and recessions than in boom days. Take the artificial flower business, for instance, it is estimated that in the depth of the depression and again when the recession started these firms were doing a greater business than in rosy days, probably when people were buying real garden flowers.

But the wholesalers set tempting new items before them. One of the latest is the oil silk bags for covering almost every household article one could name from cabbage to shoes. The bags are cut in appropriate shapes to protect various articles. One sack fits neatly over a pile of plates so that the homemaker will no longer have to go through the drudgery of washing the dust from company dishes even before the dinner is served.

Patterns for hooked rugs are now available in the very low price range and a new cross stitch method is introduced with the new use of chenille yarn for making rugs to look like the more expensive hand-hooked ones. Lamp shades, powder puffs and all of the innumerable articles found on dime store counters have new quirks and wrinkles to keep them up with the times.

The best sellers in books are those concerned with Shirley Temple, it was agreed. In fact, the head of one firm said that Shirley Temple had revived the interest in books again. "Heidi" illustrated with the pictures taken from the movie with Shirley Temple starring is one of the biggest sellers. Soon "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" will be released in book form with the illustrations from the movie as soon as the new movie is shown, it was announced.

Flowers to Aid Fair

Blossoms, changed with each blooming season, will carry out the color schemes of various courts of the Golden Gate International Exposition in 1939.

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Search in Arctic For Soviet Fliers Aids Forecasting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Co-operation among the Soviet Government, Canada, and the United States in searching for the Russian fliers lost on a trans-polar dash has greatly increased the efficiency in forecasting weather.

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer and geographer who appeared at the University of Washington as a special lecturer, was authority for the statement that weather forecasting had advanced in efficiency more rapidly in the few months since the fliers were lost than at any time in history.

Dr. Stefansson quoted Willis R. Gregg, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, as saying there had been much improvement in forecasting since reports began to come from Soviet stations in the Arctic. While this accelerated interchange of weather data among the Soviets, Canada, and the United States was brought about entirely by the disappearance of the fliers, Mr. Stefansson said, it probably would be continued permanently.

Commercial air routes between the United States and the Orient via the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and Siberia will begin operation, he feels, as soon as there is peace in the Far East.

"It would be useless to start operations of an air route to the Orient via the Pacific Northwest and Alaska until there is peace between Japan and China," Dr. Stefansson said. "Therefore, it is impossible to say when such service will become a reality."

The explorer, who has spent a large portion of the last thirty years in the Arctic, is now adviser on northern operations for the Pan American Airways, which operates a subsidiary organization in Alaska.

The air routes to the Orient, he thinks, will follow land through the Pacific Northwest and into Alaska, crossing Bering Strait in the vicinity of Nome, and follow down the coast line of Siberia to Japan and China. Land planes, he believes, equipped with skis and wheels, will provide the flying equipment in the winter months, while during the summer it will be possible to use ships equipped with pontoons or flying boats over a large part of the route.

The explorer indicated he did not believe any northern air route to the Far East would follow the Aleutian Island chain off the southwest coast of Alaska or the great circle steamship route in the near future.

Express Highway For Pennsylvania To Cross State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—Pittsburgh will be linked directly to Philadelphia by a four-lane express highway to be paid for by tolls under plans tentatively adopted by the Turnpike Commission, calling for extension of the projected South Penn Highway across the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The commission, set up by the 1937 Legislature to construct such a highway from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, will seek the authority to extend the super road from Harrisburg to Philadelphia at an additional cost of $30,000,000.

Conceived by Walter A. Jones, chairman of the Turnpike Commission, the proposal has been submitted to President Roosevelt. If adopted, it will add 100 more miles to the present plans for a 160-mile $65,000,000 highway.

In event of war, its proponents claim, a four-lane express highway from the steel center of the nation to Philadelphia Harbor would become the chief artery for transportation of munitions and food supplies to the Atlantic Seaboard.

It is also contended that extension of the highway would facilitate low-cost motor transportation across the State and keep regular state highways east of Harrisburg free of the truck traffic that would result if the South Penn road were ended at the capital.

The present South Penn project will be financed by bonds to be funded through tolls. After bonds are paid off the road will become the property of the State.

The commission will ask the Legislature to permit the extension to Philadelphia to be built and financed in the same manner as the approved route.

Crayon Makers Ordered To Cease Price-Fixing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered 14 school supply companies to discontinue price-fixing through a co-operative trade association, the Crayon, Water-Color and Craft Institute.

The concerns supply virtually all the chalk and wax crayons, water and tempera colors and other school supplies produced in this country, according to the commission. The companies include the American Crayon Company, Sandusky, Ohio; Binney & Smith Company, New York; Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.; Talens School Products, Inc., New York; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Standard Crayon Manufacturing Company, Danvers, Mass.; National Crayon Company, West Chester, Pa.; New Jersey Crayon Company, Paterson, N. J.; Pennart Crayon Company, Easton, Pa.; Creston Crayon Company, New York; Weber Costello Company, Chicago Heights, Ill.; American Art Clay Company, Indianapolis; Globe Crayon Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Art Crayon Company, Brooklyn.

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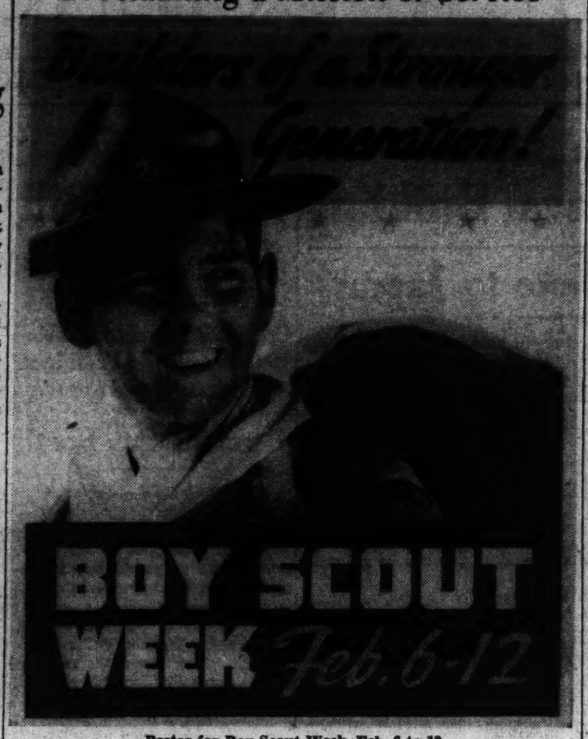

Poster for Boy Scout Week, Feb. 6 to 12

'Good Turn' by the Boy Scouts To Mark Observances of 'Week'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—More than 1,110,000 Boy Scouts will do "a good turn" for the United States on Feb. 12 in gratitude for the gifts of time and money from the public which have aided the organization during its 28 years.

The "good turn," which will be the climax of the annual Boy Scout Week Feb. 6 to 12, will take the form of a street "expo," the scout term for exposition. In neighborhood business sections, on sidewalks, at street corners, in vacant store windows and in hotel lobbies boys will act out incidents in an appeal to put an end to the carelessness, thoughtlessness, and ignorance which may result in accident indoors or out.

This multiple "good turn" is the outgrowth of a friendly act in London 28 years ago when an unknown English lad who had helped an American to find his way through the fog refused pay for his services with the words, "Scouts don't take money for good turns." The American, W. D. Boyce of Chicago, brought back scouting to the United States. The American organization was incorporated Feb. 8, 1910, an event which will be celebrated next week.

1,129,827 Members

More than 7,500,000 men and boys have been associated with the organization, the peak being the present membership of 1,129,827 men and boys actively engaged in character building, citizenship training, camping crafts and comradeship in 38,151 troops, packs, ships, neighborhood patrols, and tribes throughout the United States, its territories and possessions.

The events of the week will open on Sunday when the boys will wear their uniforms to church and Sunday school, thereby signalizing their obedience to the twelfth point in scout law, reverence, belief in religion, and respect for the religious convictions of others.

President Roosevelt, by the tradition of his office honorary president of the organization, will speak over a nationwide hookup of three radio networks on February 7 at 6:45 o'clock in the evening. Mobilized before home sets and in troop meetings the members of the organization will listen to President Roosevelt, to Walter W. Head of St. Louis, president of the Boy Scouts, and Dr. James E. West of New York city, chief scout executive, who will lead present and former members in a reaffirmation of the scout oath.

Visit Organizations

During the week the boys will visit various community organizations, making speeches before the adult groups. In Oakland, Calif., they are to be excused from school for a day to accompany city servants on their tasks of collecting garbage, cleaning the streets, the thousand and one tasks of an administration. At courts of honor, awards won during the year will be presented, in some rural sections such as South Dakota the membership being so scattered that the courts will have to resort to the radio to reach the boys.

On February 9 there will be a radio birthday party starting in Hawaii and ending with the MacGregor expedition in Greenland, Boy Scout speeches and music being picked up at those two points and in addition in San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, and New York city.

During the week 50 of the major radio programs and actors will devote some time to Boy Scouts, celebrities who formerly were members of the organization taking the opportunity to express appreciation for the dividends which have come from what once seemed to them a "glorious adventure" and which now they recognize was a constructive character-building activity, teaching them citizenship, vocational attitudes, and social contacts.

Peace Education in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Peace education, from elementary schools through colleges, should be a mandatory part of the curriculum, according to a proposal by the High School Teachers' Association here which will come up on Feb. 10 for consideration by the Joint Committee of Teachers' Organizations, representing the 40,000 educational employees here.

The question of how the subject of peace should be fitted into classroom instruction would be left largely to teacher and pupil initiative, according to the proposal. The Peace Committee of the Association, which drew up an eight-point program, has, however, been clear on the main issue, that every pupil in the city should be made "peace-conscious."

The Committee consisted of nine high school teachers who declared that the matter of war and peace was of "vital concern" to all. As an aid to such training, it proposed a one-year course in world history to supplement civics and American history, which are now required.

"Maximum student initiative and participation should be encouraged in school-wide programs as well as in classroom work," the Committee urges in its report. "All agencies within the school should co-operate in the program and opportunity should be given for teachers and students to give different views."

The proposal has already won support from two of the members of the Board of Education—Commissioners Johanna M. Lindlof and Alberto C. Bonaschi.

"We ought to have peace education in the schools," Mrs. Lindlof said. "With wars on every hand, it behooves us to make sure that we understand the situation so that we will not get drawn into another catastrophe. Children should be taught the causes of war and be told that in order to have peace we must eliminate those causes. The time to work for peace is not after a war breaks out, but before.

"Every day should be a peace day. Peace can come into almost everything you teach."

Mrs. Lindlof added that peace education could become as integral a factor in the general course as is character education.

Dr. Bonaschi held that peace education should become "a positive and affirmative part of our curriculum, and any means to that end is a definite advance."

New Army Air Base Started Near Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—One more step in the Government's plan to make the nation secure from attack is seen in the breaking of ground here for the construction of a second flying field in close proximity to the army base, Fort Lewis.

A 150-man WPA project, the second flying-field will serve as the home base for the 91st air squadron, it is said. It will be on the prairie lying between Fort Lewis and Puget Sound. Work has been begun on it.

To cost $61,730 in relief funds and $36,750 from the War Department's coffers, the project will create a new landing-place on the flat, well-drained prairie bordering Tacoma. With the army air corps' huge base, costing several million dollars, to be constructed soon, on the site of the former Tacoma municipal flying-field, this locality will become one of the country's greatest military flying centers.

Transport Plane Tests Its New Type Equipment

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Benny Howard, United Air Lines research engineer, landed a specially equipped transport plane here last night after an experimental flight from Los Angeles.

The plane, powered by two new supercharged motors using new type propellers, arrived here in the elapsed flying time of nine hours, 56 minutes.

Plans to attempt a new distance record for transport planes were abandoned at Denver, Colo., where a landing was made to change radio frequency.

Name Airport for Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The James F. Byrnes air base is the designation that has been conferred upon Charleston's new trans-Atlantic air terminal by unanimous vote of the City Council. The action was taken to honor United States Senator James F. Byrnes, junior Senator from South Carolina.

Vanderbilt Puts Carmichael Into Chancellorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5—The inauguration of Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael today as the third Chancellor of Vanderbilt University climaxed a program of educational activity which has been in progress in Nashville during the week, and which brought some of the nation's most prominent men of learning to this city.

Concurrent with the symposium on higher education in the South, attendant upon Dr. Carmichael's installation as Chancellor, was a conference on the advancement of the profession of teaching held in connection with the inauguration of Sidney Clarence Garrison as fifth President of George Peabody College for teachers. Dr. Garrison's inauguration was held yesterday.

The two institutions, foremost among the South's universities and colleges, occupy different spheres in the educational field and have never been competitors. The width of an avenue is all that separates one campus from the other. Many students from each school attend classes in the other.

Vanderbilt is a university with a graduate school offering superior advantages in research in the various fields, a College of Arts and Science, and professional Schools of Engineering, Religion, Law, Medicine, and Nursing.

George Peabody College gives its entire efforts to training teachers, particularly those who are candidates for graduate degrees.

In order to accommodate the throngs of people who attended the inauguration of Dr. Carmichael, exercises were held in the War Memorial Building instead of at the university. The presiding officer during the ceremonies was James H. Kirkland, chancellor emeritus of Vanderbilt University.

Dr. S. C. Garrison is a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina. He received his undergraduate degree from Wake-Forest College. After serving as high school principal and superintendent of schools in Lincoln County, he came to Peabody College in 1914 and received his Master's degree two years later. He became a member of the Peabody staff in the fall of 1916.

Dr. Carmichael was born at Goodwater, Ala., in 1891. He was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1911, and took his Master of Art's degree in 1914. That same year he became a Rhodes Scholar. He served with British garrison troops in India and later was transferred to British East Africa. After distinguished service in numerous capacities, he returned to Oxford, but later joined the American troops upon his country's entry into the World War.

Returning from the war, Dr. Carmichael became head of the French Department in Central High School, Birmingham, then principal of Henry School. He later became Dean and Assistant to the President of Alabama College, and assumed its presidency in 1926. In 1935, he was elected Dean of the Graduate School and Senior College at Vanderbilt University.

FHA Asks Capital And Industry To Help Its Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Federal housing authorities, their files jammed with applications from would-be home owners who want to take advantage of the Housing Act, asked today for the co-operation of money lenders, manufacturers, material dealers and workmen.

In the last two weeks, officials said, "many thousands of letters and preliminary applications" have poured into FHA offices in the field. There are pending applications for mortgage insurance on more than $50,000,000 of large-scale projects.

"And that's just a small part," a spokesman said.

The bill, now signed into law, is designed to encourage residential building by reducing the down payment and cutting the interest rate on loans. Government-insured mortgages are provided for 90 per cent of the cost of smaller homes; 80 per cent for the larger.

The total maximum carrying charge will be 5½ per cent annually. The minimum down payment on a $6,000 home will be $600 and on a $10,000 home, $1,400. To this must be added about $200 incidental cost at the outset.

Stewart McDonald, FHA Administrator, called the terms "the most favorable in the history of our country."

"The machinery is here for the Government to do its part," he said. "The success of the program in the long run, however, depends upon the whole-hearted, voluntary co-operation of private capital and private industry."

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, an international leader of organized womanhood and former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who passed on here yesterday, was a close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a frequent White House visitor.

Mrs. Pennybacker's activities covered many fields, including teaching, politics, war relief, woman suffrage and writing. Her list of services in addition to the presidency of the General and State Federations of Women's Clubs, included associate membership in the Democratic National Committee, membership in the Y. W. C. A. National War Committee of One Hundred and Advisory Committee for Food Administration in Texas, and chairmanship of the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Women's Voters.

In addition, she was a leader in the struggle which led to woman suffrage and a member of the Jury of Award for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

was virtually seconded by Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, the second largest C. I. O. unit. Mr. Martin called upon his union to bar Communists from all offices and deny them the role of delegates to any convention. In Miami, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor heard William Green, its President, state that entry of the Red Trade Union International into the International Federation of Trade Unions would be the signal for the A. F. of L. to withdraw from the I. F. T. U.

The Communists were not without their defenders within the organized labor movement. Chief among these is Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Broun's defense of the Communists, like that of many new C. I. O. affiliates, is that no man or woman should be ruled out of the labor movement because of political affiliation. Best answer is that Communists, in order to create trouble, provoke situations harmful to unions. Thus action against Communists in almost any free institution need not be taken on political grounds but upon legitimate grounds that the Communists are disloyal to these very institutions.

Other major labor developments involved the widening of the gap between the Federation and the C. I. O. The Mine Workers dissolved all ties with the Federation, stepping over into the C. I. O. Thus the Mine Workers expell the A. F. of L. before the Federation expelled the C. I. O.

'Re-Deal' in Germany

¶ **A week of uncertainty** follows rumors of the "requested resignation" of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg as Minister of War. The climax which closes the week proves to be the high spot in overseas developments. Chancellor Adolph Hitler takes personal control of the Army, gives the radical wing of the Third Reich added influence. The Reichführer also assumes closer control of Germany's foreign policy. Relieving Field Marshal von Blomberg and Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch of their posts on grounds of health, he elevates Joachim von Ribbentrop to the post of Foreign Minister, and Col. Gen. Hermann Goring to that of Field Marshal. It constitutes Reichführer Hitler's third revolution, and his most significant one, since it consolidates the military, diplomatic, and political leadership of the Reich in the hands that held the pen that wrote 'Mein Kampf.'"

Gunning for Outlaw Boats

¶ **Bombings by land** and torpedoings by sea indicate a desperation on the part of contestants in the Spanish civil war, or an impatience on the part of their sympathizers, translatable as a general distaste for the "battle of a hundred interests." The week began with strong representations being prepared for presentation to the Spanish Insurgents against Franco's apparent decision to continue the bombing of open towns as well as against the supposed torpedoing of the Endymion in Mediterranean waters. British and French destroyers were ordered immediately to scan the waves for long shadows lurking beneath the surface, and to shoot on sight submerged submarines.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, straightway invited the French and Italian Ambassadors in London to confer with him on strengthening the anti-piracy patrol, but the Admiralty did not await the meeting before despatching additional war craft to the Mediterranean trade lanes. France took similar action. Both nations ordered their anti-piracy patrol to pursue a vigorous war on underseas pirates, if such were abroad. But Admiralty advisers urged that it be firmly established whether the Endymion was mined or torpedoed before taking further drastic action.

A strong and significant weapon, however, was displayed—perhaps for General Franco's edification. France and Britain discussed the possibility of seizing Insurgent property in compensation for further outrages against British or French shipping. Seldom has history repeated itself so swiftly as in the Mediterranean piracy procedure. The "unknown" attacks; Britain and France confer, cooperate, consolidate in a defensive front; the democracies take arms. Only one act remains now to complete the cycle. The pirates should retire.

Collective Security Alive

¶ **China and the Loyalist** Government in Spain have more reason than any nation other than Ethiopia to be disillusioned with the League of Nations. Yet in the vanguard of those pleading for the retention of the sanction provisions in the Covenant this week were China and Spain. The League Council has heard the Committee on League of Nations Reform make its report. Contrary to many expectations the Committee did not press for weakening of Article XVI, which provides for mandatory action against an aggressor.

Nor did the Council press for such action. The cynical weakening of the League so freely predicted did not develop. The import of the Council's debate was that Article XVI would remain inoperative until world tension relaxes and until the Assembly convenes next September.

The statesmen refused to do that thing which would constitute a full surrender to the forces of confusion and skepticism clamoring for ascendancy in the world. The collective peace system is still written boldly in the covenant. This writing, incandescent with the hopes of men, may some day guide nations back to the brave new world they planned.

Swift Glimpses

Egypt—Dominance by a Palace clique, using youthful King Farouk as a foil, or dominance by the people through the Nationalist Party is the issue, as this nation prepares for a national election. King Farouk's dissolution of Parliament paved the way for the election, set for April 12.

Spain—The Loyalist Government, voted into power by the people of Spain, and the Insurgent Government, that seized power with the help of Italians and Moors, held important meetings. The Insurgents met in Burgos and plotted a Fascist regime; the Loyalist Government convened its Parliament in Barcelona, to devise means of securing the Government of the people.

N. Y. Milk Committee To Hold Conference

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP) — The New York State Milk Committee, claiming to represent nearly 20,000 dairymen, announced today a conference to be held here Tuesday to consider problems of the State's $2,000,000,000 dairy industry.

"The importance of this dairy meeting," said Chairman John J. Dillon in a statement, "is emphasized by the facts that (1) a combination of dairy leaders and milk dealers has kept the once united dairymen divided and the price of milk below the cost of production; and (2) this combination has succeeded in getting laws passed that not only give legal sanction to their domination of prices but that also deprive farmers of their inherent rights of ownership of the wealth they produce.

"It is only by discussion and correct information and united purposes that dairy farmers can force a correction of these abuses and preserve their inherent and sacred rights."

Mr. Dillon said speakers would include Dr. Howard C. Reynolds, former member of the Pennsylvania Milk Control Board; William Fellowes Morgan, New York City Commissioner of Markets; State Senator Rhoda Fox Graves, of Gouverneur, N. Y., and A. C. Pilger of Batavia, N. Y., Genesee County dairy leader.

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Arbiter in Auto Case Favors Company and Union Equally

By the Associated Press

Labor news of the day:

Detroit, Mich.: A labor dispute in the automobile industry, submitted to arbitration, brought a finding which apparently gave each side an even break. Willard E. Hotchkiss, the arbiter, notified the disputants, General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America, of his decision from Washington.

The decision declared that three of the six men discharged from the Fisher Body Plant in Pontiac after the dipping of another worker in a barrel of tar-like substance last summer rightfully were dismissed. The remaining three men, Mr. Hotchkiss decided, were discharged wrongfully, and should be reinstated and receive the equivalent of wages lost for the time they were out of work.

The Company was upheld in discharging Ben Boyd, Lloyd Dalby and Bert Jones. Mr. Hotchkiss ruled that Boyd encouraged the dipping of the employee, Harry Longacre, and that Dalby and Jones actually participated. Adequate proof was lacking, he said, in the cases of Ferdinand L. Raffell, David Runyon and Billie Williams, the men whose reinstatements were directed.

The dispute is the only one that has been carried through the entire grievance procedure set up by General Motors and the Union in their contract of March 12, 1937.

Commenting on the upholding of the three discharges, Mr. Hotchkiss said:

"It must be regretfully noted that the three men whose discharges the umpire has sustained were all employees of long standing and among the older men in the plant. Notwithstanding the merits of this case, it is hoped that ways may be found in harmony with constructive upbuilding of agreements to avoid permanently depriving these men of opportunity for employment in the automobile industry."

New York: C. A. Hathaway, member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, said that Communists had taken "the lead" in organizing the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union, and that Union President Homer Martin could not oust them from places of influence. His statement was in reply to denunciations of Communism made by Mr. Martin in an interview.

Detroit: Increased state and federal relief allotments, a 50 per cent Detroit rent reduction and a Michigan moratorium on debts of the unemployed were advocated by leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America at an orderly mass meeting in downtown Cadillac Square. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 75,000 by the police, to 250,000 by union leaders.

Mr. Martin, one of seven speakers, demanded "immediate relief of $1,000,000 a week in cash for the unemployed of Detroit and Michigan" and a WPA allotment of $150,000,000 to the State. He recalled that nearly a year ago the Union assembled in the same square while numerous sit-down strikes were in progress; but that strikes were not necessary now, because "all plants are either organized or closed." He mentioned the one exception, the Ford Motor Company, and said:

"As for Mr. Ford, we have just begun to fight."

A message from Gov. Frank Murphy was cheered loudly. It said:

"If I had to choose between inadequate relief and a deficit, I would choose the deficit. If it appears from surveys now being made that available means are inadequate, I shall not hesitate to call the Legislature into session to provide additional funds."

The debt moratorium resolution proposed "that a moratorium be declared in the state of Michigan during which time no payments are legally to be collected from any bona fide unemployed person; no goods or chattels to be repossessed or taken from the original purchaser. In the event the person returns to work in the interim, no collection to be made until 30 days have expired from the time of employment."

Seattle, Wash.: The Seattle Star, afternoon newspaper, and the American Newspaper Guild signed an agreement ending the Guild's strike in effect on the paper since July 3, 1937.

The agreement, for one year, called for recognition of the Guild as sole collective bargaining agency for employees in the editorial, business office and advertising departments, "and agrees to extend such recognition to the circulation department when and if by final decision of the courts (Circuit Court of Appeals, before which Star has appealed the NLRB ruling) or by agreement with the publisher, such circulation employees shall be reinstated to their former employment."

The agreement also reinstated all strikers, except those in the circulation department, with full back pay from July 31. Guild officials said this would total $29,497.

St. Louis, Mo.: A complaint charging Swift & Co. with unfair labor practices at its plant in the National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., was issued by Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. The company was alleged to have discriminated against members of the United Packing House Workers' Industrial Union, an affiliate of the C. I. O., and to have threatened to move its plant elsewhere if its employees joined or assisted the union.

Hearing of the charges was set for Feb. 17, before an NLRB trial examiner in the Federal Building in East St. Louis.

Washington: A demand from the Senate Commerce Committee for information on the case for deportation of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast C. I. O. leader, led Secretary Perkins to ask the Labor Department's West Coast offices for all files dealing with him. She told the committee, however, that she was "surrendering these files pursuant to your order and against my better judgment."

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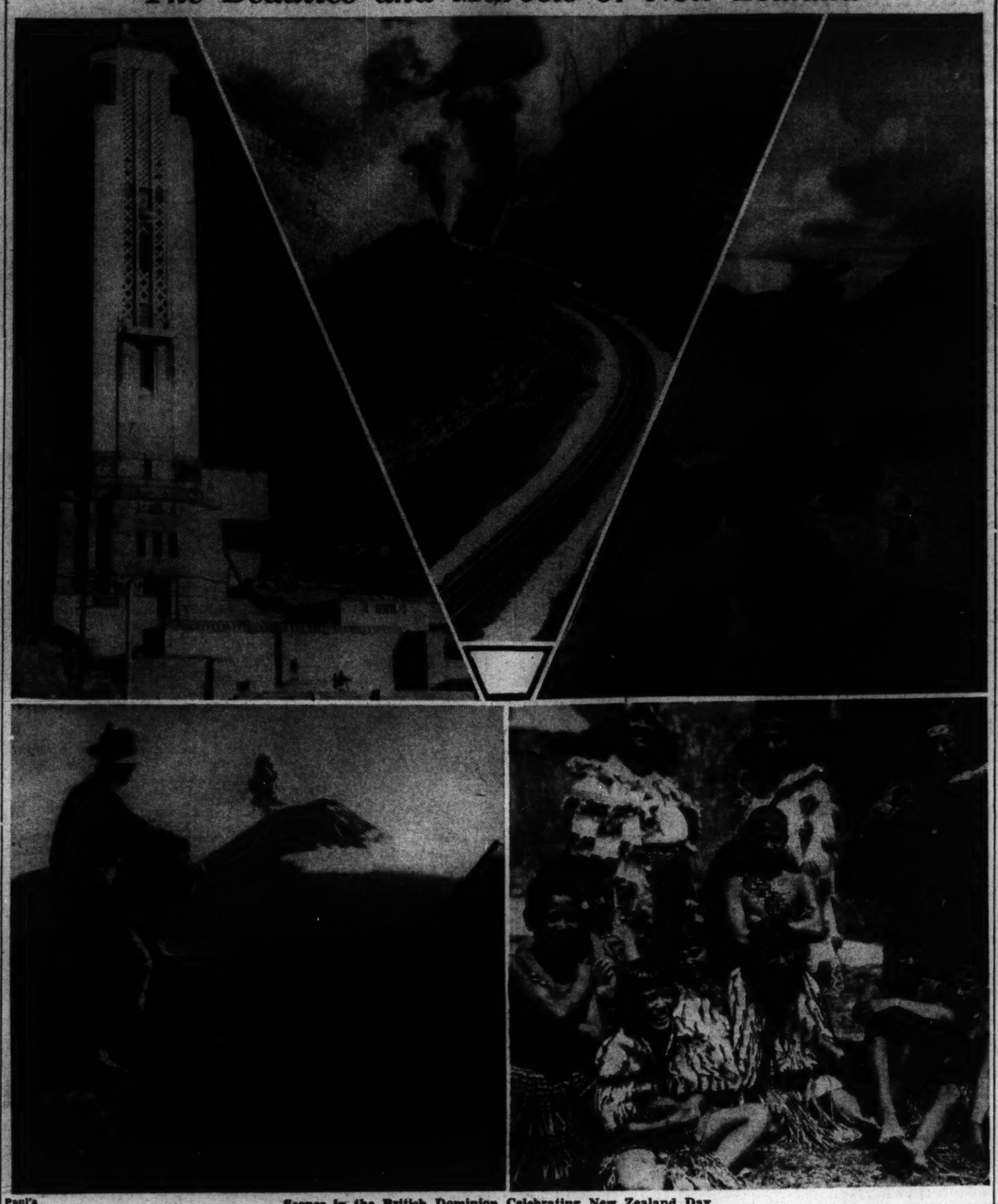

Paul's

Scenes in the British Dominion Celebrating New Zealand Day

Above—War Memorial Carillon Tower at Wellington
Below—Volcanic Eruptions Are a Commonplace

Train on the Rimutka Incline, North Island

Above—Curious Outcropping of Volcanic Rocks in Whangaroa Harbor
Below—Maori Children. The Government Is Returning Natives to the Land

Women Start Drive on Taxes; Hidden Levy Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Under the sponsorship of the Consumers' Tax Committee of the Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries, a drive to discourage new tax levies and eliminate many now imposed is on here. The Committee plans an intensive campaign for 10 weeks to educate consumers regarding the large proportion of their incomes which must go to pay taxes.

"We want to drive home to every wage earner that her present tax burden—municipal, state and national—commands 25 cents out of every dollar received," said Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of the program and active also in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Once aroused to the heavy load carried in the form of hidden taxes, the American people will demand an investigation of public finance and a revision of the tax structure, according to Mrs. Sporborg.

"Most of our tremendous tax burden is borne by the wage earner, by the farmer and the white collar worker," she continued. "Their taxes are hidden in the food they eat and the clothing they wear as well as in the rent of houses essential for shelter. Out of every $1,200 income, $300 is appropriated by the tax collector.

"With what could be saved from that $300 by more efficient administration of government, it would be possible to buy radios, refrigerators, or send children to college. Savings over a few years might result in sufficient funds to make the down payment on a home."

A report on the progress of the work will be made to the Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries which opens at Grand Central Palace on March 28.

New Zealand Land Project Solves Problem of Maoris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 5—With the celebration of New Zealand Day in the British Empire tomorrow, this Dominion of the South Seas, looking back on its steady growth of the past century, can take satisfaction in its efforts to put its relations with the earlier occupants of the islands, the Maoris, on a basis satisfactory to both races.

Indeed, one of the most striking developments in the Dominion has been the manner in which past mistakes in dispossessing the Maoris of their lands have been repaired by the regenerating action of the New Zealand Government.

It is not quite a century since the first white settlers followed the missionaries, whalers, sealers, and slavers who had long known these southern seas. And only two generations ago it seemed as though this intelligent, active and courageous Maori race was doomed to complete decay.

The white men had found a thriving, healthy community, industrious in agriculture and adventurous in shipping. One hundred native schooners ran to a single port, and the first exports of the new colony were the wheat and root crops which the Maoris sent to Australia to feed the swarming immigrants in the days of the gold rushes.

March of the Whites

But the white man's musket had begun the destruction of the natives before the first settlers came; the inevitable conflict over land rights completed this work, and after the long years of Maori wars were over, the shock to native culture was severe. The slow penetration of forest and plain by the settlers continued the work of disintegration. White men's ways and white men's goods began to replace native ways and native goods. Growth of communications completed what the musket had begun.

Yet while the white man's culture wrought much damage to native ways, it did not create a color line. Maybe because the Maoris were so remote and quaint possibly they were no real economic danger and also because the natives became esteemed for their high spirits and sense of fun, there was never any barrier between the two races. Intermarriage was frequent and the resultant progeny was striking in its handsomeness.

Careers for Maoris in politics were easy, for 4 of the 80 seats in the House of Representatives were reserved for them, and Maoris became doctors, lawyers, and public servants; some were raised to knighthood as they qualified by sheer ability for Cabinet seats.

Sir Maui Pomare sat in the Cabinet as Minister of Health. Sir James Carroll, a native, was Acting Prime Minister on two ocasions. Sir Apirana Ngata, whose tribe had bitterly fought land confiscation, became Minister of Native Affairs. And with his entry of the political field there came a new development in the situation which may result in a new Maori nation being built up.

The Government of 1929, of which Sir Apirana Ngata was a member (it is worth recording that he was not knighted by his own Government but by his political opponents), set aside for the first time State funds to put the Maoris back on the land. From the white man's point of view the scheme would return dividends in that it would insure satisfactory settlement of Maoris who had begun to drift away from their tribes, would clean up areas which grew little but weeds and make them capable of contributing to the national income, and would lessen local taxation by bringing in more territory to bear the rates and taxes.

But progress at first was difficult. First, the Government, seeing without recognizing the first signs of depression, launched many overlapping schemes without proper administrative machinery and there were many false starts. Second, it was so many generations since the Maori had been a really successful farmer that he had to be re-educated in his approach to the land.

Songs for Propaganda

In this work the activities of Sir Apirana Ngata have been invaluable. To popularize the idea of dairying he had to write a "Song of the Cow"; he also wrote a "Song of the Cream." His literary ability and understanding of his own people resulted in his being able to do what no pakeha could have done—use the poetry of the race to put the project over.

Today the plans for advancement of the natives take three main directions—first they aim at development of solid blocks of Maori lands; second, they cover small units which are already settled by native families; third, they provide base farms from which livestock is bred and distributed to the surrounding projects.

The plan has created modern pioneering work. Areas of native forest have been cleared away and the land sown with pastures, while established grasslands have been improved under systematic methods carried out under white men's supervision. Control of weeds has been attempted. Programs of building, fencing, and drainage have been pushed through and new settlers are established on holdings as they are brought into cultivation.

Room for Expansion

Room for Expansion

This year there are 70 State development schemes under the plan and the total area involved is more than 670,000 acres. The total area of New Zealand is 66,000,000 acres, and Maori lands total 4,500,000, so that, even when allowances are made for the fact that much of the land is unsuitable for settlement, there is ample room for expansion. Almost 1,400 individual units have been established and it is estimated that these settlers, with the share-croppers and other workers, mount up to 11,000 natives. The work was slow at first, now its impetus is gaining. The manner in which it is growing is revealed by returns in the milk industry. Last year these were 6645,000; they were only $395,000 two years ago.

And as settlement proceeds at a steadily increasing rate, the Government co-operates with the native leaders in the effort to foster the old tribal spirit of the past. This means the creation of nothing less than communistic communities in the center of the bourgeois-socialist State. Most Maoris are keenly awakened to the possibilities of the settlement plan and no Russian feels greater pride in his victory over new country than do these natives in breaking in virgin territory. They are striving hard to become independent, to escape the condition of pensioners or of peonage which was formerly their lot. It is an example of what can be done for a native race by giving them a goal within their measure of achievement and furnishing them the means to reach it.

N.J. Vote Probers Are Balked by An Evasive Witness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 5—The Assembly Committee investigating alleged frauds in Hudson County failed yesterday in a test to get John F. O'Neill, County Supervisor, to say he would order the Hudson County Police to stand aside to permit Committee representatives to get election records stored in a Jersey City vault. When Mr. O'Neill side-stepped direct answers to the questions, Chairman Henry Young, Jr., of the Committee, had a stenographer note on the records that the witness would not answer.

Mr. O'Neill was examined at great length by James F. Murray, counsel for the Committee and an anti-Hague Democrat.

Mr. Murray asked the witness if he would order the Police to stand aside and let John Furgeson, Hudson County Superintendent of Elections, break the seal on the vault which the committee has been trying to open for the past week, but has been rebuffed at every move.

Mr. Murray brought up the question of serving a subpoena on Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who is on a month's vacation in Florida. Mr. Murray said the Committee would serve Mayor Hague if Mr. O'Neill would say the Jersey City boss would accept the subpoena.

"If you give me his subpoena and expenses, I will go wherever he is and serve him." Mr. O'Neill replied.

The Committee pushed its fight forward today with an attempt to obtain a perjury indictment against Patrick H. Sullivan, a Democratic member of the Hudson County Board of Elections. Chairman Young said a complaint would be made against Mr. Sullivan and that as soon as the transcript of the Sullivan testimony before the Committee was prepared, it would be given to Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld of Essex County for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Sullivan had testified that at a meeting last Friday the Board ordered a guard placed on a vault containing election records, but Andrew A. Wittreich and George Scheetz, Republican members of the Board, said they knew of no such meeting and no order for the guard.

South Demands Dairy Rights

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5 (AP)—A group of Southern agricultural leaders contended here yesterday Southern farmers should be allowed to use diverted farm acres to raise dairy or livestock products to increase their incomes.

Several assailed as "ridiculous" an amendment to the National farm bill under which a farmer would have lost benefit payments if he used diverted land to raise dairy or livestock or poultry products for market.

Conferees have modified provisions of the amendment, but Representative Gerald J. Boileau (Prog) of Wisconsin, author in the House, said in Washington he believed there was enough support in the House to send the entire farm bill back to conference.

"As long as the South has only cotton to sell it will be poor," M. J. Funchess, Director of the Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., said in an interview.

H. C. Bates, Southern representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, asserted "if all land taken out of cotton were placed in feed crops, it still would not affect the dairy interests of the Middle West."

"The South is not going to be a dairy section," he added, "because she has about 15 other money crops. A man in Wisconsin has to be a dairyman."

C. G. Cushman, dairy extension specialist of Clemson College, S. C., said he saw the viewpoint of Northern dairy interests who contend they must meet federally subsidized domestic competition in the South.

"But," he said, "the South is the greatest undeveloped section of the country. Anything that tends to restrict development of the South would have the effect of restricting the consuming power of the South."

He added it would take generations before the South could raise enough livestock and dairy products for its own use.

Mahoney Back As Chief of Old Tammany Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Things today are just the same as they used to be in the Fifteenth Assembly District here following the reinstatement of Jeremiah T. Mahoney as leader in this traditionally Democratic stronghold.

Maurice Blumenthal resigned the leadership last night and Mr. Mahoney, who was defeated for Mayor of New York by Fiorello H. La Guardia last November, was again placed in command of his old district by unanimous vote of the County Committee.

Mr. Mahoney had contested for the Democratic nomination for Mayor against Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany candidate, and won easily with the backing of the Bronx and the Kings organizations. He attributed his defeat by Mr. La Guardia to wholesale defections by labor to his opponent, who was running for re-election, and following the ballot count he called for a complete reorganization of Tammany Hall. The general opinion in Tammany quarters today was that he would press for this housecleaning.

Mr. Mahoney's chief reason for getting back into the leadership of his old ristrict, he said, was because he hoped to have a part in "rehabilitating the Democratic party."

Before the meeting last night, a movement was started by a minority group to put John F. Hughes, New York lawyer, in the leadership. It had little strength.

Hollywood Holds A World Premier In Mining Town

WEAVERVILLE, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—There was excitement aplenty in this little mining town today and what few telephones there were buzzed merrily about—of all things Weaverville—the world premier of a movie.

It all started when 150 Hollywoodites appeared suddenly last fall to establish a Warner Brothers tent city nearby for the filming in technicolor of "Gold Is Where You Find It."

Tonight, Hollywood returns—weather permitting. Olivia De Haviland, George Brent, Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, Tim Holt and others in the cast go before a radio microphone at 8:30 for a half-hour program over the NBC network; Then they'll go to the "City Auditorium"—seating 400—for the first public showing of the film.

Finally—Weaverville will be host. A social and barn dance de luxe are scheduled—with the world invited. And it appears that most of Trinity count's 4000 citizens will be on hand. So will 20 newspapermen, being flown to Redding in special planes and brought here 50 miles over a mountain road.

Weaverville is a scrawly town of 850 persons 200 miles north of San Francisco. Mining and fishing are the sole vocations. There are no street lights—a huge bonfire on "Main Street" will light the broadcast arena.

Georgia Repeals Prohibition Law

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5 (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers yesterday signed a county option liquor bill that repealed Georgia's prohibition law of two decades.

The measure was passed Tuesday by the Legislature in special session, leaving only four dry states in the nation. They are Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

"All Georgians will take on a new respect for all law," Governor Rivers said as he signed the bill. W. W. Gaines, Chairman of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia, said in a statement, "I am deeply grieved over the advent of local option in Georgia. However, today and its untoward happenings is not the end; it is just the beginning. Next summer and fall, from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, this question of liquor will be a dominating issue. It will make and unmake many a candidate, for high office and low."

Both manufacture and package sale of liquor are authorized by the bill, but county elections will be necessary to establish liquor legally.

The bill was enacted as a revenue measure. Governor Rivers estimated the revenue at $2,000,000 a year.

Relics Unearthed In St. Augustine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Relics of more than 1,000 years ago, numbering some 100,000 objects, have been unearthed here in the archaeological project of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration going forward under auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington with the city's co-operation.

This program is re-developing the past of the region from its aboriginal beginnings to the present day. Founded in 1565, St. Augustine was the first permanent white settlement on the Atlantic Seaboard.

Excavating archaeologists have turned up rare pieces of pottery, quill pen ink wells, iron hinges, coins, door handles, bone hairpins, and pewter spoons, to name a few of the finds. It is expected that more long hidden objects will come to light as work continues.

Proposals Made to Cut New York Road Mishaps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5—A three-way attack on highway fatalities through additional policing of roads, increased lighting facilities and sidewalks for pedestrians is recommended by State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Charles A. Harnett in his annual report, released today.

An increase of 11 per cent in the total number of traffic fatalities in the State from 1936 to 1937 is shown in the report.

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Armament Race Curtails Funds For World's Social Benefits

Rearmament:
Last of six articles.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The argument is often heard that the arms race has helped to end the slump.

It would be much more accurate to say that the exact contrary is the case and that in so far as trade has recovered from the slump it is in spite, and not because of rearmament.

It is, of course, true that certain classes of industry have been helped directly and others indirectly by the vast sums now being squandered on armaments. But it is also true that the money might have been much better spent—and probably would have been if there had been no arms race. It is at any rate difficult to imagine how it could have been spent worse.

But leaving this important point on one side, it is incontestable that the demand for a number of primary products, especially metals, has been greatly stimulated by the boom in arms manufacture; that employment has increased and that capital expenditure in the form of new factories, new equipment and land purchase has resulted in vast quantities of idle savings being put to active use.

It is necessary to remind ourselves, however, that in an atmosphere of confidence, precisely similar results would have been obtained through the natural expansion of peaceful trade.

Strive for Self-Sufficiency

Meanwhile, nations classed as aggressors as well as those who defensively are preparing against wartime blockades, have engaged in a rapid effort to become economically self-sufficient.

The fact that it may be uneconomic to produce, instead of buy, the articles in question or suitable substitutes makes no difference at all. If they are necessary for carrying on war, they must be produced at home regardless of cost.

Dozens of examples can be cited, among them Great Britain's determination to foster the manufacture of oil from coal when the natural product is far cheaper; Germany's and Soviet Russia's decision to replace plantation rubber by an artificial product which costs at least five times as much as the natural article; Italy's strenuous efforts to grow all her own food and to dress herself in artificial wool; Poland's resolve to create an entirely new industrial area in the center of the country where it is less vulnerable than her present sole source of supply of many wartime necessities, namely, Silesia.

The dislocation caused by these attempts to force industry and agriculture into artificial channels has greatly hampered Europe's recovery from the slump.

At the outset, of course, all such plans create an internal boom atmosphere because of the huge capital outlay necessary to erect the requisite plant. It is when the new factories are entering into production in a big way that the test comes. Costs are so much higher that the purchasing power of the buying public may be severely strained.

Another outcome of self-sufficiency campaigns is an incessant demand for new territory, thus giving another boost to the arms race. Countries which are concentrating on making themselves self-supporting are naturally anxious to possess sources of raw material for which they can pay in their own currency instead of in goods, gold or services.

Today most European countries still admit many imports only under quota—so much from this country, so much from that. Others make reciprocal arrangements by which so many tons of, say, wheat are exchanged for so many gross of cameras. Others again differentiate in their tariffs in order to exclude goods from certain countries while seeming to observe to most-favored-nation clauses of their trade treaties—as when Germany gave a specially low rate of duty to milk from cows pastured above a specified altitude thereby excluding in effect the milk of all countries except Switzerland and Austria.

The countries in which autarchy is in fullest blast are Germany and Italy. There can be no doubt that both would like to drop it and would drop it tomorrow if they were not afraid of being starved for raw materials and foodstuffs in that "next war."

Stabilization of Currencies

Probably the most hopeful way of tackling the circle is to foster world trade. It is because Great Britain and the United States are the chief pillars of international trade that such great importance is attached by many countries to the negotiations now in progress for an Anglo-American trade treaty on the most-favored-nation basis.

An almost unescapable corollary of such an agreement is stabilization of the two currencies concerned. It is widely believed in Europe that this would be an even more decisive move toward freeing world trade from the trammels in which it now finds itself than the trade agreement itself.

Stabilization is regarded in financial circles as an essential prelude to the resumption of large-scale foreign lending by the two English-speaking nations. If this lending, when it is resumed, is carried out with due regard for the intentions of the would-be borrower it can play a vital part in pacification.

Eh, What!

Drawn by John A. May

London District Messenger

He's Always on the Go

A Londoner's Sketchbook—XIV

LONDON — To the Londoner, armed with a sketchbook, the most difficult quarry of all to get within pencil's range is a cheery young lad in a blue and silver uniform and a jauntily-tilted pillbox cap.

It is not that there are not plenty of his species—there are 400 of them. The difficulty is to find a stationary one. For the District Messenger is always hurrying off on a mission which, to judge from his expression, is of the utmost importance.

The only obvious solution to the problem is to hire the time of one of these bright young boys to act as an artist's model. Which will be all in a day's work for a youth who holds himself in readiness to be any thing at any time, from a private messenger for cabinet ministers in the morning, let us say, to under-pantry boy for a short-handed butler in the evening.

Is an Importation

For the comprehensive services of the District Messengers Londoners owe a debt to America. And it is a debt that Londoners are very willing to acknowledge. For the District Messengers are not merely very popular here, but they have become a London landmark. If one can call a four-foot-nothing lad a landmark.

Although London's messengers cannot be called unique, they are the only ones of their kind in this country. For by law only one company is allowed to offer such a service for hire. License to do this is considered a great privilege for the company concerned, the monopoly for message delivery, and such services, belonging by rights exclusively to the Post Office.

This was the first difficulty that the originators of the District Messenger in London had to overcome. In 1890, they overcame it, obtained a license, and started in at Four, Charing X, with five boys. The office at Charing Cross has been open ever since, night and day, which is a useful record.

He Beat the Mails

And talking of records brings us to Master Jaggers, Christian name unknown. About 40 years ago, before the days of modern transport conditions, Master Jaggers traveled 18,000 miles in 27 days. He took a message over the Atlantic, and across the American Continent and back. It was not a very important message, but those were spacious days, and the reason Jaggers was sent careering across the globe was that two clubmen in London had an argument as to whether a messenger boy could beat the mails. He could.

The District Messenger keeps his job for about two years. Then he usually gets a much better one. At a time of a severe shortage of young labor in London, the District Messenger corps has been easily kept filled; for London boys know that a District Messenger gets plenty of chances to show he is a bright lad, and a bright lad who shows he is a bright lad can always find a place for his labor.

In London, there are many chances to show one's brightness. By acting as personal courier to foreign guests of King George, as D. M.'s did at Coronation time, for example; or by standing-in for the office-boy who is on vacation. Or, again, through merely being a uniformed lad in a hurry, dashing through the streets on (obviously) important business.

J. A. M.

Japanese Warn Powers on Arms Shipped to China

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Diet today "the Japanese Government has warned other powers strictly to supervise shipments of arms and munitions to China."

He asserted Italy—linked with Japan and Germany in an anti-Communist pact—was sending almost no arms or munitions to China and "there is not a single case of Germany having exported arms and munitions to China with a view to aiding that country."

He admitted, however, that German manufactured arms were entering China, principally through the aid of third powers.

Asked why Germany had not recognized Manchukuo diplomatically, Mr. Hirota replied that it might do so in the future "but Germany has special, complicated connections in China. It is a grave mistake to measure the good relations existing between Japan and Germany by Germany's failure to recognize Manchukuo. Amity toward Japan shown by Germany does not differ from that of Italy" (which has recognized Manchukuo's Japanese-sponsored regime).

Martial Law in Canton

HONG KONG, Feb. 4 (AP)—Martial law was in force today in Canton, South China's metropolis, amid reported attempts to set up a South China puppet government under Japanese guidance.

Four Japanese destroyers attacked the Bocca Tigris forts defending the river approach to Canton. Japanese airplanes flew over the city throughout the day in a continuous demonstration, occasionally veering to the south to drop bombs on the Chinese forts.

Hong Kong was full of rumors of an impending coup de'etat at Canton, 80 miles northwest of here, either by a pro-Japanese group or by Chinese politicians independent of the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

At Canton, these rumors were officially denied. One hundred persons suspected of being Japanese agents were arrested.

Rebel Shells From High Angle Harass Madrid Like Air Raids

MADRID, Feb. 5 (AP)—High-angle artillery fire which produces a parallel to an air raid is being trained on Madrid by Spanish Insurgent forces entrenched in the outskirts of this long-besieged city.

With the new tactics the besiegers get virtually the same results without risking their warplanes within the range of Madrid's reinforced anti-aircraft guns.

Through the high-angle firing, the Insurgents send their shells far aloft and the projectiles fall almost straight down in much the manner of bombs released from raiding planes.

The similarity is more pronounced with the use of nine-inch shells, as has been the case frequently during this week's resumption of heavy bombardment after a period of comparative quiet.

The proximity of the Insurgent guns, which in some cases are only two miles from downtown Madrid, permits this kind of shelling. Accuracy sometimes is sacrified, but the general terroristic effect is increased.

Insurgent air raids virtually ceased eight months ago with the strengthening of the city's anti-aircraft defenses.

Residents once counted on comparative safety during a shelling if they remained on the north or east side of a high building, because the Insurgent guns are situated to the west and south. This element of security disappeared when shells began dropping from directly overhead, as many did Feb. 3, accounting for heavy casualties in relation to the number of shells exploding.

Another development in the besiegers' tactics is slow but prolonged shellings, compared to the previously brisk and usually brief bombardments. Heretofore, attacks usually have ended within an hour. But one shelling this week lasted six hours, leaving the harassed city dwellers little alternative but to abandon their shelters and go about their affairs, hoping a chance shot would not hit them.

Liverpool Curbs Drunken Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England — Public opinion here is becoming increasingly aware of the "menace of the drunken driver." As a result, greater temperance among drivers is noticed by the automobile repair trade.

"Motorists are finding that they can't affort to drink and to drive," a repairs department manager said recently. "No one has any sympathy with the drunken driver, least of all the growing body of intelligent motorists who make a point of abstaining from all alcohol when driving.

"Instead of a fine, the court is now suspending the license for periods of one, two, or more years."

The Recorder of Liverpool, Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, has entered the campaign.

"People drunk in charge of automobiles will never be treated by me with a mere pecuniary penalty," he said.

Italy Joins War on Pirates

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Italy, in response to queries from Great Britain and France, agreed yesterday to their program for stamping out pirate attacks on Mediterranean shipping.

Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, gave Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden Italy's consent to the Franco-British proposals, which were understood to include drastic measures. Two British ships have been sunk within the last six days.

The Italian Embassy announced that the Italian Government concurred with measures which the British Government intended to adopt in the zone of the western Mediterranean reserved to the British naval patrol. At the same time, the Italian Government proposed to adopt similar measures in the zone entrusted to the Italian naval patrol.

Italy, France, and Britain are the major powers in the Nyon Anti-Piracy Accord drawn up last September to protect shipping from attacks growing out of the Spanish civil war.

The new Spanish Insurgent drive to weaken the Barcelona Government by cutting off supplies from the sea was marked yesterday by the sinking of the British freighter Alcira in an aerial attack off Barcelona without loss of life.

Earlier in the week the British freighter Endymion, carrying coal, as was the Alcira, was torpedoed and sunk off Cartagena with a loss of 10 lives.

France had joined Britain in plans to curb submarine piracy—as illustrated by the sinking of the Endymion—when the destruction of the Alcira caused a broadening of the campaign to marauding planes.

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco warned some time ago that he was setting up a blockade against all supplies for the Barcelona Government. Britain refused to recognize it and contended there was no evidence of its effectiveness—an essential condition under international law for acceptance of a blockade.

Canadian Fascism Watched

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (CP)—An investigation will be initiated by the Government to ascertain if any military exercises, movements or evolutions, without lawful authority, were being carried on in Canada, Justice Minister Lapointe told the House of Commons today.

Such unauthorized movements were an offense under the criminal code, the Minister said, and the Government would assist the Provincial authorities concerned in prosecuting wherever such movements, "whether by Fascists, Communists or others" were discovered.

J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth leader, referring to an item in a Montreal newspaper, showing uniformed classes drilling under former officers of the regular Army, had asked if the matter would be investigated under section 99 of the criminal code, which authorizes prohibition by the Governor in Council, of "military exercises, movements or evolutions."

MONTREAL, Feb. 5 (CP)—Leaders of "the Canadian Fascist Party" said they would welcome Justice Minister Lapointe's promised investigation into reported secret military training. Dr. Gabriel Lambert, Fascist leader, who had just been acquitted on a charge of inciting University of Montreal students to riot in an effort to prevent a Communist meeting, said:

"We shall be very happy to have an investigation. We have no arms. We train our boys to obey commands, but we are not a military organization, and we never pretended to be."

Turning Power To World Peace

"The world has learned to distrust the mirage of embattled peace. In that distrust it gains something of security unless it allows this wholesome skepticism of the ability of arms themselves to keep the peace to degenerate into a fear that arms of themselves can make war."

"Right can prevail before might asserts itself. People with faith in this order of things will not be afraid to demand of their statesmen that national policies be directed toward peaceful solutions of international difficulties."

"Now that their military power is beginning to match their unassailable economic power, the democracies are approaching a point at which they can offer proper concessions without fear of losing prestige, and can guard such offers in a way which will prevent advantage being taken of them."

[From an editorial appearing on the last page today.]

San Jose City Workers United in Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—To promote interests of city employees the Municipal Employees' Federation has been formed in San Jose with H. J. Flannery, president. It is composed of all city employees with the exception of police and fire departments, including 126 members in all. Members are pledged to maintain standards of public service, assuring united action on all questions concerning city employees to protect and advance their interests.

The Federation is guided by an executive board of 12 members composed of committeemen from various departments. According to Mr. Flannery, the group is not affiliated with any other organization, and questions of partisan politics will not be discussed at meetings.

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Gas Leak Blamed For School Blast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines Feb. 3 blamed a gas leak rather than seepage from surrounding lines or wells for the New London, Tex., school explosion that killed nearly 300 last March 18.

The Bureau said 294 persons, including 280 pupils, were killed in the explosion. Other sources placed the total at 297.

The Bureau concluded after investigation, officials said, that the explosion resulted when a large volume of natural gas and air mixture which had accumulated "in an inadequately ventilated space under the building" was ignited by an arc or spark from an electric switch.

"The dangerous gas accumulation was not caused by seepage from the ground or from surrounding wells or lines," the report stated, adding the gas had accumulated from a leak, possibly through a broken service connection, in the building.

The board recommended that gas and electrical equipment be installed "in accordance with the requirements or recommendations of national associations or with codes which have established standards of safety, such as the recommendations of the American Gas Association and the National Electric Code."

"Public buildings should be subject to inspections by a competent state supervisory body and co-operation of gas companies' with their experienced personnel, should be enlisted to aid in minimizing hazards," the report said.

Philadelphia's Mayor Vetoes City Sales Tax

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (AP)—A conference of councilmen and city leaders broke up late yesterday without reaching an agreement on how to balance the city budget without a sales tax.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson vetoed a two per cent sales tax and three other imposts passed by the Council in an attempt to patch up an $6,000,000 gap in budget estimates. The veto action will come before the council next Thursday for concurrence or rejection. Organised labor and shopkeepers protested the sales tax, calling it a "poor man's tax."

Voices: Island Treasure

Outstanding operatic and musical stars will sing on Treasure Island, site of the 1939 World' Fair of the West, in a series of pre-Exhibition "pop" concerts.

'Laugh Week' Plan To End Recession

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 5 (AP)—Three "small business men" decided yesterday what the country needs to do most about the depression is to "laugh it off."

They organized the National Laugh Club and hope to establish Laugh Lodges throughout the country to sponsor a National Laugh Week.

Cyrus O. Teeter, furniture dealer, was elected President; Chester A. Bean, weather strip company executive, Secretary, and Robert O. Jones, community newspaper publisher, ex-officio Secretary.

"There's too much tension and moaning," Mr. Jones explained. "What the country needs more than anything else is more humor. We already have cheese weeks and prune weeks, but certainly a National Laugh Week is more important."

Mr. Teeter said Congress would be asked to set aside a week for general laughter.

"And we'll not only laugh at the things we like to laugh at," he said, "we'll laugh at the things we usually grumble at."

As Mr. Teeter outlined Laugh Week plans, Seattle sniggers will have a slight flavor of criticism. Among things listed to be laughed about are:

1. Inequities of law and justice.
2. Taxes.
3. Unethical business.
4. Scarcity - makes - prosperity theories.
5. Anything else you don't like, provided it's upon a national scale.

The Club's crest will be a Grade-A grin, from ear to ear; its mascot will be Little Audrey (the girl who laughed and laughed—remember?) and the laugh week slogan will be "Laugh it off."

Hoover En Route East To Sail for Belgium

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Former President Hoover paid a brief visit to Chicago yesterday en route to New York whence he will said Feb. 9 for Belgium. Paul Smith, General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle, who is accompanying Mr. Hoover, said they would leave for the East this afternoon.

Mr. Smith said Mr. Hoover had been invited by the Belgian Government to participate in a program late this month commemorating the former Food Administrator's work abroad during the World War.

Soviet Protests Italian Act

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Soviet Government sent a protest to Rome today against seizure of Russian funds in a Milan branch of the Bank of Italy to satisfy the claim of Italian builders of a Russian warship.

The Embassy in Rome was ordered to protest against a Milan Court decision under which the funds were seized Jan. 20. Russia contends the seizure was a violation of the Soviet-Italian trade agreement.

The funds were confiscated to satisfy a claim of the Ansaldo Shipbuilding Company. The Soviet Government argued that there was no ground for the claim, reported to have been based on construction of the 3000-ton destroyer Tashkent at Leghorn for the Soviet Navy, involving about $1,300,000.

A Soviet communiqué said the Court's decision was a "further example of the arbitrary and illegal action by Italian firms and institutions which refused to fulfill their obligation to the Soviet economic organization and are trying now to put their hand on Soviet property in Italy."

Russia suspended all commercial payments to Italy Jan. 15, in what was described in diplomatic circles as a dispute over delivery of Soviet oil to the Italian navy. The Government contended the Italian Navy had failed to meet fuel bills.

[Italy officially denied it had defaulted in any way on payments due Russia. The Ansaldo Shipbuilding Company brought civil suit for sequestration of all funds and other properties of Soviet commercial agents in Italy, claiming Russia had refused to pay claims in the warship deal.]

Way to Keep Powder Dry Ends Soldiers' Search

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A soldier's greatest problem for more than 600 years—keeping his powder dry—has been solved. War Department and civilian experts have developed a waterproof propellant which works as well after soaking in moisture as before. Details are secret.

Major M. E. Barker, describing the powder in the Reserve Office Magazine, said: "The Ordnance Department has succeeded in making a powder that is flashless, smokeless, and non-hygroscopic (waterproof). Such a powder is used in trench mortars. You can carry it around in a bucket of water until you need it, then flip the water off and it shoots quite all right." Experts point out such explosives retain full strength in storage years longer if moisture is repelled rather than absorbed.

Cat Wins Bravery Medal For Rescue of Two Women

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—A black and white tomcat named Skippy owned a bronze bravery medal today for saving two women from asphyxiation. The medal was awarded by Dr. W. A. Young, manager of the Anti-Cruelty Society, for the American Humane Association.

Unaware that gas was escaping from a stove, Mrs. Anna Augustine and Mrs. Mary Luppert, sisters, retired for an afternoon nap. Skippy sensed danger, meowed and clawed at their skirts, but they sent him away. After Mrs. Augustine had lost consciousness, the cat bit Mrs. Luppert on the nose. She was able to arouse herself sufficiently to summon help.

Princeton Children Are Fingerprinted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 5—Within the current three weeks, 1,500 children in the Princeton Public Schools will be fingerprinted as a safty measure under the supervision of the Princeton Police Department. The prints, for identification purposes in case of accident only, are being made in two sets, one for the Bureau of Federal Investigation and the other for the New Jersey State Bureau of Identification.

Little or no difficulty was experienced with objecting parents when the fingerprinting was begun last Thursday. The process is entirely voluntary, but less than a dogen declined. The project will be continued each year.

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Germany's Economic and Military Policy Unified by Hitler's Move

Paris Discounts Press Fears Of Danger in Hitler's Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 5 — Although viewed with alarm by the Paris press the sweeping changes in Germany are on the contrary considered "reassuring for the present" by the French Government.

An official spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay says that "closer association of the Army with Germany's foreign policy will undoubtedly exercise a salutary restraint" on Reich policy which thus may become less sensational.

The Hitlerist régime," the Foreign Office continues, "has successfully weathered a domestic crisis which might have had grave consequences for Europe, as these changes show, but it will probably be a long time before the effects of internal dissension permit any important initiative abroad."

Taking a directly opposite view most of the French papers today termed the new setup in Berlin a "War Cabinet" and a "mobilization Government" which constitutes a serious menace to European peace.

"Concentrating military matters into his own hands Hitler has become a sort of super General Gamelin (Inspector General of the French Army). A hundred times more powerful," says characteristic press comment in today's Paris Midi.

"Hitler evidently seeks to play the role of arbiter and calm the discontent which had arisen in the Army and Left Wing of party," Midi declares.

"The result is a formidable concentration of Germany's forces which becomes a menace to Europe. Thus the domestic danger in Germany was developed into a perilous situation for the rest of Europe."

There is general agreement that in so far as foreign policy is concerned the appointment of Herr Von Ribbentrop as Foreign Minister will mean reenforcement of the Rome-Berlin axis.

It is felt that the full significance of these far-reaching changes can only be estimated in a few weeks' time.

International

German Cabinet Undergoes Radical Changes—This Picture Now Outmoded

In the Front Row, Left to Right, Are: Dr. Joseph Goebbels, General von Blomberg, Baron Constantin von Neurath, Dr. Rudolf Hess, Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, Herr von Fisch, Reichsführer Hitler, and Herr Wagner. In the Changes Baron von Neurath, Relieved of the Post of Foreign Minister, Becomes President of the "Secret Cabinet Council" on Foreign Policy, of Which Dr. Goebbels and Herr Hess Also Are Members. Raised to the Rank of Field Marshal, Former Col. Gen. Göring Did Not Receive the Anticipated Promotion to the War Ministry. Reichsführer Hitler Virtually Becomes His Own War Minister With Ousting of Field Marshal von Blomberg

Reich Shakeup Hailed in Italy As Aiding Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 5—Strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis and closer union among Germany, Italy, and Japan, the three powers linked by the anti-Communist Pact, are expected in Fascist quarters from the sweeping military and diplomatic changes in the Reich. This impression has arisen particularly in view of the fact that the two German statesmen reputed to be strongest champions of more intimate diplomatic and military co-operation between National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy—namely Reichsführer Hitler and Joachim von Ribbentrop—have emerged from the crisis with increased power.

Premier Mussolini, meanwhile sent Herr Hitler a telegram of congratulation, expressing "my satisfaction that the Italian people are for your excellency's assumption of effective command of all armed forces of the Reich."

Fascist observers, however, were mindful of frequent changes made by Signor Mussolini in his Cabinet, diplomatic representatives abroad, and military chiefs, which don't actually imply a change in policy but merely in personnel, and are inclined to consider the German diplomatic and military reshuffling in the same light. In countries governed by dictators, it is pointed out, the policy that really matters is that of the leader and not of his assistants.

There is nothing to indicate that Herr Hitler intends to depart from the understanding with Italy which has already given Germany considerable benefits. At the same time, Italian quarters are non-committal on the future of Italo-German military co-operation in view of the sweeping changes in the German high command, the implications of which are not yet clearly evident here. But confidence in Herr Hitler is so great that little doubt is entertained that in military as well as in the diplomatic field, Italo-German relations will remain unaltered.

Sincere regret is expressed in Italian diplomatic quarters for the recall of Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell, who successfully co-operated with Premier Mussolini for establishment of the Rome-Berlin axis and was very popular in this country. His recall caused little surprise, however, since reports that it was impending had been heard for some time.

Hitler Takes Control of Army; Reorganizes Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

the expressions of appreciation from the Reichsführer over the work of the retiring generals in building up the new German Army, do not disguise the fact that the Cabinet shifts are the result of significant disagreements within the Government itself.

Although the German Army has traditionally been above politics in the Reich, it has always played a significant part behind the scenes. Thus the unseen contest has continued between the army and the single-party Government over which should actually exert the major control. The "equalization" which has been achieved by the changes certainly represents a strengthening of the Party's position, but at the same time the choice of personnel is such that it may make the alteration tenable to the Army leaders.

Yet there is no gainsaying that the retirement of 13 generals constitutes a "purge" within the Army ranks that is of the utmost significance.

The disagreements have centered not only over the power of the contesting elements, but over the extent to which the National Socialist philosophies could be permitted to influence the Army—the so-called "Christian" Generals, a number of whom now are retired, having protested the paganist tendencies within the party.

Great as have been the changes in military and economic spheres they are equally so in the realm of foreign policy. Herr von Ribbentrop has long been considered Herr Hitler's closest adviser in foreign affairs. Thus the Führer exercises a closer control of foreign affairs. But only events can determine the role which will be played by the new "Secret Cabinet Council" of which Baron von Neurath will be President and which will have eight other members. These are the Foreign Minister, Field Marshal Göering; Rudolph Hess, Herr Hitler's representative in the party; Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister; Dr. Hans-Heinrich Lammers, Chief of the Presidential Chancellery; Gen. von Brauchitsch; Admiral Erich Ræder, head of the Navy; and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, head of the Higher Command of the Army forces.

This new Council, it will be noted, very evenly represents the orthodox standpoint of Army forces and that of the National Socialist Party. Important changes in diplomatic field will leave Germany for time being without representatives in London, Tokyo, Rome and Vienna.

Renewed Demand for Colonies

Gen. von Pritsch's removal eliminates the most outspoken military opponent of certain tendencies of National Socialism, and it is significant that Gen. Ludwig Beck, as Chief of the General Staff, and Gen. Wilhelm Adams, head of the Military Defense Academy, were not placed on the Council.

The extent to which the changes may foreshadow a more vigorous German foreign policy were to some degree disclosed in the fact that they followed immediately upon a renewed insistence on return of Germany's colonies.

Field Marshal Göring voiced the demand for return of the empire which was shorn from the Reich by the World War Treaties. Speaking to a special art exhibit dealing with colonies, he told the members of the diplomatic corps who were guests at the opening, that Germany would not retract its demand for overseas territory.

"National Socialism," he declared, "has raised the demand for the return of the property of which Germany was robbed and shall continue to raise it."

With today's publication of personnel changes in leading State positions the Berliner Börsen Zeitung, Army organ, writes: This morning the German people learned the Führer's decisions which are both of tremendous importance and the natural process of development of National Socialism and of the Third Reich.

Examination of the changes in personnel and in organization reveal, it says, that forces have been combined, departments united, and younger men called it. In politics, economics and Army forces there has been a concentration never before envisaged. The armed forces and the National Socialist Party are now closely knit together by the former being brought directly under the Führer and a great number of high Army officers have been advanced to leading positions in economic affairs, which clearly shows the importance attributed to "defense economics" by the new Germany in the present world condition.

The new men, this statement continues, have entered the ranks of leaders, new men from a generation destined for influential work have been given important positions—the process of renewal natural and necessary in every sound organism.

Von Neurath Promoted

Special importance is to be attached to Baron von Neurath's promotion to be President of the new Secret Cabinet Council, the Börsen Zeitung continues. This is a sign of the Führer's appreciation and also that he desires to utilize Baron von Neurath's rich experiences for the benefit of the Reich. Herr Hitler's decisoin, it concludes, will have a strong reaction outside the Reich but it is hoped that it will be properly interpreted, namely through the need for inner concentration of the Reich and increase its influence in world affairs.

What has now been happening is interpreted here as the fulfillment of Herr Hitler's statement in his New Year message, namely "strengthening of the nation in all spheres of its activity."

The Army and National Socialist Party are now closer than ever together and these two pillars of the State are represented as having been welded into one central column.

Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

nating documents had been found in the office, the most compromising being a "program of action for 1938."

Breach of Agreement Seen

So far this is all that is known about the affair except that Herr von Papen suddenly left Vienna last week end for Berlin.

This National Socialist office existed under an additional protocol, article nine B, to the agreement of July 11 and its closing must have meant a breach of this agreement by Austria and an invitation to Germany to break the agreement.

Now Berlin instead of annulling the agreement has recalled its Minister from Vienna and ended his service. It is regarded probable that this post may remain vacant until Austrians reopen the office of Captain Leopold. Vienna has been waiting to see what step would be taken by Germany but did not seem to be able to bepreapared for this one.

It will take some time for the Vienna Government to find itself in the new situation and a stern course of German foreign policy toward Austria is apprehended here. The position of Austria and Czechoslovakia will certainly be affected by the new change of Berlin and it may be by accident that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia are meeting this week end in a winter resort in Austria, Kitzbühel.

Disorder in Vienna

Last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock National Socialists here began a new window-breaking campaign in various parts of the city. They smashed windows in shops and hotels and even in a Jewish synagogue. Some 40 cases were reported.

This window breaking has been going on since the middle of December when a window of the German Tourists Bureau across from the Opera was broken by a passerby. National Socialists retaliated and off and on have been destroying some of the finest show windows, but for some time now all has been quiet.

This fresh outbreak of National Socialist activity came after a series of articles the past few days published in Government papers in which it was alleged that the Government had recently closed the National Socialist Bureau which had organized the earlier outrages. National Socialists have now shown they can organize their own campaign even when this Bureau is closed.

Auto Touring Increase Reported for Dominion

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4 (CP)—Increase in incoming and outgoing automobile tourist travel in 1937 is announced by Revenue Minister Ilsley. Foreign cars entering Canada's ports, outposts and preventive stations numbered 4,511,804—a gain of 437,217 over 1936, he said.

In Ontario, 827,265 60-day touring permits were issued for United States automobiles last year—a gain of 130,803 over 1936; while in Quebec 338,164 such permits were issued—a gain of 25,795; and in British Columbia, 114,414 were issued—a gain of 9,846.

Sports Planned for Fair

Thirty committees are assisting in building the sports program for the 1939 World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Third Revolution by Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

abjectly surrender to the new dictum remains to be seen. Commentators on the tightening lines of internal conflict within Germany have been saying that the National Socialist regime must soon face serious difficulties both over the Army attitude and the Church issue.

While subordination of the Army to the State holds first importance in present moves the Church issue may also be of underlying importance.

It is said, for instance, that close understanding of Franz von Papen, the Reich's Minister to Austria, with the Vatican, has long been a thorn in the flesh to National Socialism. His removal from the Vienna post may prove of increasing significance as the whole picture unfolds.

Herr Hitler's startling coup is recognized here as constituting a new European situation.

Is Moderation to Disappear?

"Does concentrating the entire military and political leadership in the hands of the Führer mean that moderating influences have been thrown overboard?" is the question now anxiously asked here.

It is true that Army dominance was one of the factors which precipitated the World War in 1914. But the situation is now different in that War Minister von Blomberg and Col. Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Army Commander in Chief, who both have been jettisoned, are generally credited with conservative sympathies inimical to such adventures as those involved in National Socialist policy toward Italy and Spain.

To what extent again will creation of the secret Cabinet Council with the moderate former Foreign Minister, Freiherr Constantin von Neurath at its head, mitigate somewhat the conditions which might otherwise have been produced? In future, it is suggested, this council may prove a brake upon extremism.

Effect Upon Austria

Another question asked is what is going to be the outcome of the withdrawal of the Roman Catholic Franz von Papen from the key position of Germany's envoy in Vienna.

Does this mean the removal of a restraining influence alike as regards the German movement for unification with Austria and concerning National Socialist action against religion in general and against the Roman Catholic Church in particular?

In this connection it is argued that the very fact that the changes introduced favor the continuance of the Germano-Italian axis may operate against any new adventures in Austria, though the same may not apply to the case of Czechoslovakia. Polish circles here do not consider their own country likely to be affected, seeing that understanding with Berlin was made entirely with German political as contrasted with its military element.

Press Suspends Judgment

The London Times today suspends judgment in its comment pending further knowledge as to where in future the real power is likely to rest in the new German dispensation. The Times, however, remarks, "Clearly the day when the Army made or unmade statesmen in Germany is past."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph is also cautious. It says: "Though the full significance of these drastic changes must still be a matter of conjecture, the fact that they have significance is in no sort of doubt.... It had been assumed that stability of the existing regime in Germany was too well assured for such vicissitudes and perturbations. Such conclusion, it appears, was a little premature."

The News Chronicle, Liberal in sympathy, says: "Internally though the crisis is nominally over, the battle between the Army and politicians, for the first time openly joined, has certainly not been finally decided by present changes. Externally tension in Europe will increase with promotion of Joachim von Ribbentrop and the consolidation of National Socialist supremacy within the Reich. But the extent and duration of this increase of tension will depend on how far and how long the proud Reichswehr is content to swallow its snub."

Of All Things . . !

Fierce, but Gentle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—Wanted: One nice, gentle bull, docile but fierce looking.

The Pendleton Roundup Board is considering running such an advertisement in hopes it will bring to light the answer to a demand made upon the Board by Martha Raye, movie star, and a studio director. The Board received the following telegram:

"Would greatly appreciate your help in our search for a contented bull which we need immediately to appear in a bullfight sequence with Martha Raye for a new musical picture entitled 'Tropic Holiday.' Bull should be the type used in Mexican rings; must look very fierce but essentially be very docile, since obviously we cannot risk Martha Raye with an unruly animal. If the stockyards in your vicinity have any tough looking, but contented bulls, please wire me collect. Theodore Reed, director, Tropic Holiday, Paramount."

To date the Board has been unable to comply with the request. Members of the Roundup group are practically convinced that such a paradoxical bull just doesn't exist.

Voyaging Ends

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP)—The Leviathan, once proud queen of the seas, has dropped anchor in the Firth of Forth to end her last trans-Atlantic voyage. She was nine days out of New York.

After remaining here about 10 days the liner will be taken to scrap yards at Rosyth to be dismantled to supply steel for Great Britain's rearmament program. The ship was sold at auction to a Scottish firm for $800,000 some weeks ago.

Under Capt. John W. Binks, retired master of the British liner Olympic, the Leviathan took the northerly route around the tip of Scotland instead of coming from the south by way of the English Channel.

Tells Judge to 'Shut Up'

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In the midst of Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick's argument before a jury, he stopped, swept the room with his eyes, and shouted harshly:

"Shut up that talking back there!"

"I beg your pardon, Colonel," came a quick reply.

Colonel Kirkpatrick looked at the speaker, flushed, and resumed his oration.

It was presiding Judge Will H. Pless, Jr., who had stepped off the bench for a conference with the solicitor.

In a Class by Himself

HERMAN, Neb.—Bondo Hansen completed his high school career in a blaze of glory. He was class president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. He was voted the most popular member, the handsomest and most likely to succeed.

As a matter of fact, he was the only member in the class.

Said Bondo: "It was a cinch."

Young Chiang Enlists In Bavarian Battalion

BERLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Chiang Weiko, second son of China's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, determined to become a soldier like his father, today enlisted as a private in the Bavarian Mountaineers Battalion. The battalion headquarters is at Berchtesgaden, the mountain retreat of Chancellor Hitler.

The youthful Chiang, who came to Germany in 1936 to study at Berlin University, told friends he wished to learn military science from the bottom.

[Although Germany is joined to Japan by an anti-Communist pact, a German military mission has had an important part in training Chiang Kai-shek's armies.]

London Cabinet Confers On Situation in Germany And Mediterranean Piracy

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Britain's key Cabinet Ministers were summoned hurriedly to the Foreign Office today to consider the rapidly changing European situation caused by Germany's drastic Government shakeup and the new outbreak of Mediterranean piracy.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain remained in close contact from Birmingham, where he made an address yesterday, but Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for co-ordination of Defense in whom the Empire's rearmament plans center, broke engagements to hurry back to London.

Closeted also with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Viscount Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Dominions.

The ranking diplomats of the United States, Germany and Belgium were summoned to the Foreign Office while the Ministers were meeting.

They were Dr. E. Wömann, German Chargé d'Affaires, Herschel Johnson, United States Chargé d'Affaires, both of whom head their Embassies in the absence of Ambassadors, and Belgian Ambassador Baron de Cartier de Machienne.

New Washington Statue

The largest portrait statue erected in modern times will be a feature of the New York World's Fair. Sixty-five feet high, it will show George Washington as he arrived in New York for his inauguration exactly 150 years previous to the day set for the opening of the exposition, April 30, 1939. It is being executed by James Earle Fraser, a native of Minnesota.

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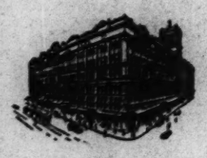
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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Better Looks at Little Cost

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many women bemoan the fact that their homes have grown steadily out of date and therefore unattractive to them. A lack of funds prohibits a refurnishing plan, consequently, nothing in the way of redecorating is attempted. As we all know, our homes express to others our taste, standard of living and individuality. There is no reason, not even a lack of money, to have our home atmosphere belie our good taste and love of beauty. Often the lack of money to spend for this purpose is an asset, for it necessitates drawing upon one's fund of original ideas. Thus the result is often a fuller expression of one's individual taste than if funds were plenty.

This happy adventure is not only for the artistically inclined, but for all women. There are today many low-priced magazines dealing with home decoration, which offer valuable practical help for such attempts. With a simple plan the average woman can start to beautify her surroundings with little need for further guidance.

Study Your Surroundings

Living in your own house instead of an apartment, first study the house itself and make notes of your findings, such as, the architectural period, woodwork and floor finishes; the wallpaper, dimensions of windows and doors, etc. One must start with the proper background, to achieve satisfactory results. If the house is a colonial, or even near-colonial type, the task is to accentuate this feature.

If by chance your home is like many that were built 30 years or so ago, and of no definite architectural period, the situation may hold several obvious needs. Planning pleasing color schemes; enlivening the rooms by better arrangement of furniture; the refinishing of shabby pieces, a general weeding out of pictures and ornaments; new draperies, or the old ones dyed to conform to new color schemes; slip covers for the out-of-date, overstuffed furniture—these are some major undertakings.

A collection of light and dark wood finishes in furniture should not be allowed to spoil the decorating plan. The old oak bookcase can be painted to match the wood work, the glass doors removed, and the result may look like custom made cases. Other objectionable pieces can be transformed by staining or painting to match. After staining or varnishing, one should always rub vigorously with a liquid wax to eliminate the shiny effect.

A good rule to bear in mind is, that interest and atmosphere should be created subtly, avoiding brilliant colors and flashy patterns in wallpaper, rugs or draperies. For example, solid colors for large pieces; patterned fabrics for smaller surfaces; these are safe rules for the amateur. Successful results are sometimes obtained by experienced decorators who disregard these rules, but this requires both expert skill and a thorough knowledge of decorating principles. Another helpful rule is: with patterned walls, plain colored draperies and rug are best; the reverse is, plain walls, and either rug or draperies patterned.

Have Center of Interest

A central point of interest should determine our color scheme. Having a very nice rug that we wish to use as it is, it becomes our center of interest and consequently determines our color scheme. Assuming it is patterned in blue, rose, tan and black, these become our basic colors, to be studied in relation to the room itself.

A north room or one getting little sun, should naturally be warmed by color. Rose is a warm color, while the lighter shades of tan, such as ecru and the duller yellow tones, will assist in giving an impression of light. If this result is not desired, the blue may be preferred.

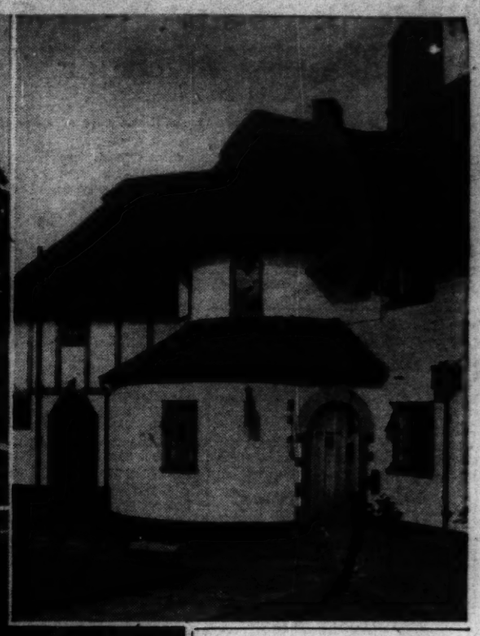
In order not to err in adopting a monotonous color scheme and also to give that coveted professional touch, accents of off-shades of these basic colors may be used sparingly. For instance, a flower bowl, or a pillow, or even wax candles in holders; in fact these tones may be introduced in the little knick-knacks that we cherish and that seem to make the house our home.

Combining Colors

We can take the above scheme and obtain tone accents by combining two colors. Rose of a darker shade with a blue cast gives us raspberry; and with more blue we have a lovely purple or mauve; green in some shade, is always useable. A child's water color paint box will help the amateur in choosing accent colors. By first duplicating in paint her basic colors, one can actually combine them and see the resulting shades.

For deciding on new arrangements of furniture, it is a helpful practice to clip from magazines the pictures of interiors that are appealing, and study them in relation to your room. Often we find in such pictures furniture similar to our own which we can assemble and group to our advantage.

In attempting this home improvement plan, many women have found not only ideas for beautifying their homes, but new interests also, such as the study of antiques, or handicrafts. In other words there lies here a possible enrichment both within and without one's self. E. V. A.



Architects Kenneth Dalgliesh and Roger K. Pullen

Situated in the picturesque country of the next county south of London, is this comfortable house having five bedrooms reached by the corridor and stairway at the left. . . . The main entrance, which faces the west is shown at the right; in the center the east entrance, to the garden. . . . Below, the living room floor and timbered ceiling are of oak, the walls of brick, painted except about the ingle nook.

An English Country House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

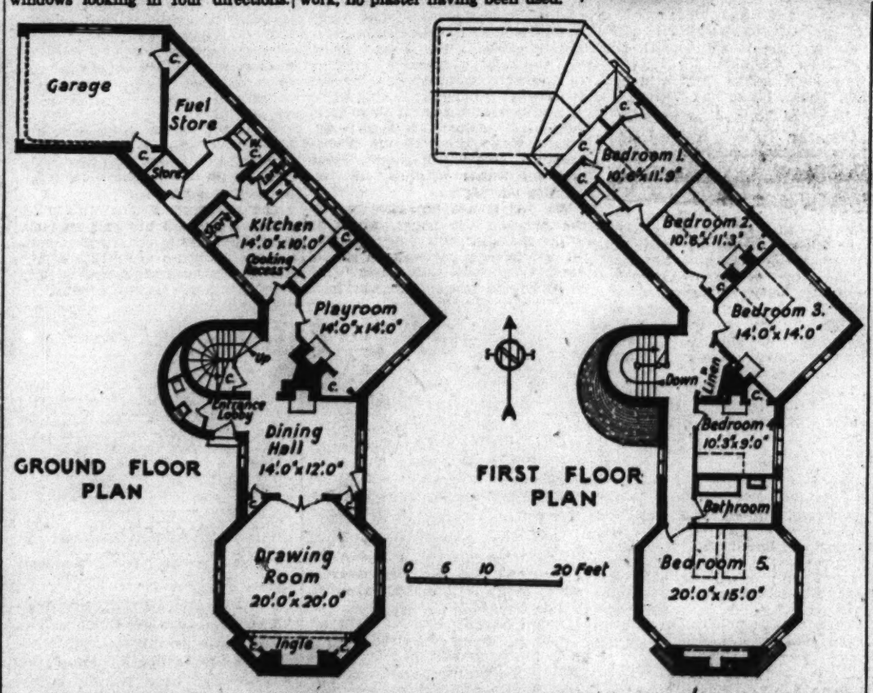
London

In the hilly and richly wooded countryside of Surrey, a house with an unusual plan was designed with the main object of gaining full pleasure from the surrounding views. In every direction the outlooks are striking, the prospect toward the northeast in particular being exceptionally fine. It was therefore decided to stress both northerly and southerly outlooks, so far as possible without sacrificing comfort or convenience. The problem has been solved in the manner indicated by the plan.

By placing three bedrooms over the playroom and kitchen wing running from northwest to southeast, it has been possible to give these bedrooms northeast windows with a clear outlook. Moreover, as may be seen from the plan, the position of the beds ensures a sufficiency of sunlight in the early mornings. The octagonal drawing-room has east and west windows, and the bedroom immediately over it has windows looking in four directions. The entrance front being on the west, means that the garden front is sheltered by the structure itself from the prevailing wind, which here comes from the south-west. Other sheltered nooks are formed by the wings, the staircase turret and the octagonal drawing-room. A choice of sun or shade at every hour of the day may be found at either the east or the west side.

Constructed with eleven inch cavity brickwork, the exterior is finished with a cream slurry and a tarred plinth. Where left exposed, a warm red facing brick is used. The roof is of Norfolk reed thatch, and grey-green slate is used for the entrance porch and for the weathering to the chimneystack, which also is furnished with tile drips. Elm weatherboarding is used on the octagonal bedroom and on the gable over the garage. Left untreated, it will weather to a silver tone.

The open-beamed ceilings to the drawing-room and dining hall, are of oak, stained a warm brown, and the walls are distempered brickwork, no plaster having been used.



A Lecture On 'Worcester'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The members of the China Students' Club were fortunate in having as a speaker at their last meeting, Louis Josephs, whose private collection of Worcester porcelain illustrated his talk, in which he gave a detailed history of the progress of this manufacture. He told of the unusual character of Dr. Wall, a chemist and artist in stained glass whose associates were Frank Hayman, the painter, and Grignon the engraver.

Both Chinese and Japanese wares influenced Worcester porcelain, and the willow pattern was copied by Dr. Wall, although close inspection shows his blue to be a different tone than that on Oriental porcelain. Small pits also distinguish the paste as does the greenish tinge. No hesitancy was shown in even copying the marks of other manufactories, making it doubly hard to distinguish some of the genuine Worcester. But an almost infallible test of the Worcester porcelain is the greenish tint in the paste when held to the light.

He had never seen a pair of figures made in Worcester, Mr. Josephs said. Dessert and tea services were made in quantity. Drinking utensils were also popular, and although these pieces were copies of Chinese wares, the colors were brighter and more finely executed. Experimenting all the time in the blues, the designs soon changed from Oriental to English forms.

Pieces with the square mark are much sought after and exceedingly rare. In time the simple pieces changed to rococo designs. Flight, Dr. Wall's London agent, followed with his sons and sent out quantities of the porcelain distinguishable by its inferior paste. Next, the firm was Flight and Barr, with another Barr soon added to the name of the firm. Orders filled for the King of Prussia, Duke of Orange, Queen Charlotte and other royalties were the cause of the changing of the name of the porcelain to Royal Worcester as it is still known.

Among the Chinese marks found on Worcester porcelain, the fretted square is the most common, some of these marks being used on objects without the slightest pretension to Chinese design. It is strange that the Dresden swords should have been used, but they were often copied.

The speaker gave some sound advice to china collectors: Look around to learn. Don't confine your studying to books, but visit collections both public and private. Chinaware is a lifelong study, so continue studying and do not be superficial. Perhaps the most valuable advice of all was an urgent warning not to buy a piece because it was the fashion, but to choose for beauty of form, color, and quality of paste.

American Pewter at Auction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The notable collection of early American pewter, comprising upwards of 400 marked pieces, collected by Albert C. Bowman of Springfield, Vermont, and early American furniture and decorations, the property of Mrs. Albert C. Bowman and other owners, will be sold by auction at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries of this city the afternoons of February 11 and 12, following exhibition from February 5.

The Bowman collection of American pewter is rated the most important ever to appear at public sale in New York. Each piece bears the "touch" of its maker, many items being among the first grade of rarities listed in J. B. Kerfoot's standard reference work, "American Pewter."

Porringers, plates, and tankards, and many other pieces, are the work of outstanding pre- and post-Revolutionary pewterers, such as Henry Will, D. Curtiss, Edward Danforth, Richard Lee, William Billings, Gershom Jones, and others. The collection gains added distinction from the large number of pieces by the so-called "eight-inch plate men," and the work of the later or "coffee pot era," when a highly varied assortment of table articles were produced.

The early American furniture, which will be sold Saturday afternoon, February 12, consists principally of New England pieces in mahogany, maple, and pine, showing characteristics of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut workmanship. Rare carved pieces from New Hampshire include an 18th century cherry bonnet-top secretary bookcase and a maple work table made about 1800. Of Vermont or New Hampshire origin, about 1800, is a Hepplewhite bird's-eye maple and mahogany secretary. Among the fine mahogany pieces are a table by Duncan Phyfe (New York, 1800-10); a pair of Chippendale side chairs probably by Gillingham, Philadelphia, 18th century; an inlaid and carved Santo Domingo mahogany work table also from Philadelphia (1810-20), formerly belonging to the Caspar Wistar family of that city; a Hepplewhite bow-front sideboard of the late 18th century; a slant-front desk formerly owned by General Lewis Morris, New Jersey Signer of the Declaration of Independence; an empire richly carved Santo Domingo mahogany sofa, circa 1820, formerly owned by John C. Calhoun, "Rossdhu," Abbeville, S. C.

Period Furniture and Decorations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fine furniture, mainly English, carved jades and other semi-precious minerals, Oriental rugs, tapestries, Arlent-Edwards mezzotints, antique textiles, and other decorations from several collections will be dispersed at public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 742 Fifth Avenue on Saturday afternoon, February 12, following exhibition daily from February 5.

A set of four George I carved mahogany lion-mask chairs is one of the most important items in the sale. Their broad, scrolled, 'Hogarth' backs have fiddle uprights and wide, beaker-form splats. The slip seats are shield-shaped, the front rail centres a leaf-scroll pendant, and the cabriole legs are beautifully carved at the knees with lion masks and end in lion-paw feet.

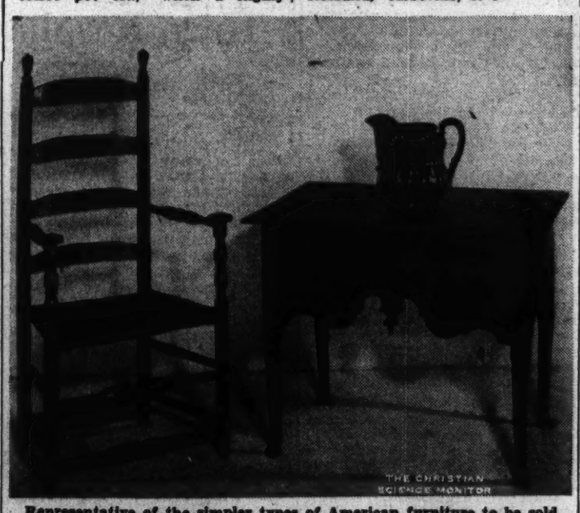
The furniture also features an important pair of Régence carved walnut and needlepoint "fauteuils," a Sheraton inlaid burl satinwood sofa table from the Cunard collection, a William and Mary "seaweed" marquetry chest of drawers, Queen Anne wing chairs covered in silks of fine quality, and a black and gold lacquer tall-case clock by Francis Robinson, London, about 1710.

Some choice Georgian items are included among the silver, in particular a helmet-shaped creamer by Peter and Anne Bateman, London, 1792. Sheffield plate candelabra and platters and modern sterling silver are also present.

Chinese mineral carvings include bowls, vases, and bird figures in jade; coral statuettes and objects in lapis lazuli and carnelian. The long series of S. Arlent-Edwards mezzotints in the sale includes the famous Botticelli "Madonna."

The several tapestries of the sale include a Brussels 17th Century example emblematic of Victory, while among the antique textiles are a Spanish eighteenth century crewel-embroidered linen coverlet and a Moroccan gold-embroidered green and crimson mosque hanging.

Among the many fine Oriental rugs a few of the most desirable examples are a Mongolian carpet with orange red field, a Bijur carpet with brick red field and powder blue spandrels, Meshed Khorassans, a Hamadan cypress carpet, a Persian carpet woven with the famous "mina khani" design, and several Chinese carpets.



Representative of the simpler types of American furniture to be sold at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on Feb. 12 are this maple and hickory slat-back armchair and the curly maple lowboy with straight legs rather than the usual cabriole form. The tortoise-shell-glazed pitcher is Bennington ware.

Pewter Collectors' Gallery Talk

New York

A "Gallery Talk" on the Albert C. Bowman collection of early American pewter will be given by members of The Pewter Collectors' Club of America on Friday morning, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, where the collection is now on exhibition.

Professor Percy E. Raymond, Dr. Madelaine R. Brown, and Mr. Ledlie I. Laughlin, well-known authorities on American pewter and authors of several books on the subject, are included among the speakers. The collection will be sold by auction Friday afternoon, Feb. 11, starting at 2 o'clock.

Durability in House Heaters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping house is more than cooking, cleaning and dusting. Keeping house means keeping the central heating system in order; keeping the hot water supply system in order; watching exterior finish; repainting; reroofing. In other words—maintenance.

The central heating plant of a home represents in most cases the largest equipment investment. Where economy of operation is a factor, this investment must be protected. Anthracite heating equipment costing from $175 to $300 installed, has a normal life expectancy of 30 years. That means that the annual cost of central heating facilities should represent 1-30th of the first cost of the equipment. Thus a $300 investment in heating equipment figures the home owner just $10 a year and a $175 investment, $5.25 a year. When fuels other than anthracite are used, the write-off is said to be higher.

Automatic equipment of the "on and off" type, which, subjected to alternating periods of intense heat and complete dormance, materially reduces the life of the equipment. On the other hand, automatic equipment using solid fuels will not interfere materially with the life of the central heating plant itself.

According to authorities believed reliable, only one home out of 11 in the United States has completely automatic heat. The majority of those built or purchased are equipped with manually operated or semi-automatic heating devices. These are the ones owned or rented by families having an earning capacity of $1,500 to $3,000 a year.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Language Teaching to a Minority Group

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

Mexican-Americans Learning English 'Incidentally'

Dr. Meriam's Method Makes English a Busy Tool for Work and Play That Child Is Eager About

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Scores of young Americans of immediate Mexican extraction are proving that "Bilingual Pupils Acquire English Incidentally."

Under that title, a report has been filed with the United States Office of Education at Washington as the fruit of a WPA project telling the story of seven years' work by Dr. Junis L. Meriam, professor of education at the University of California here, who supervised an "activity" school at Placentia, Calif., where a model institution is growing up to guide other schools interested in forms of progressive education.

Dr. Meriam also served as director of the WPA project, which was completed as a study of the school curriculum with no intention of applying the usual objective measurements. He points out that its immediate values are to be found in adaptation, saying that "eventually the measurements must be in terms of the real objective, namely, betterment in the normal activities of children, to which this school has been committed."

Solving a Minority Problem

Public school officials interested in solving the racial minority problem of acclimation gave Dr. Meriam the run of the La Jolla grammar school at Placentia, 50 miles southeast of here. There, approximately 150 boys and girls from Mexican homes in the citrus belt make up the entire enrollment.

Dr. Meriam first embarked upon his work in 1930 to facilitate both instruction and learning in an English school of pupils from Spanish-speaking homes. Last year, at the invitation of the Office of Education, he began writing the description of the curriculum which he, with the co-operation of the regular school staff of a half-dozen teachers, had worked out to attain more effective and more efficient education.

"'Incidentally' is a term used to convey the idea that such instruction is strictly subordinate to the main purpose," Dr. Meriam points out. "The main purpose among these Mexican children (and all others also) is to work more effectively and harmoniously together to spend leisure time in a more wholesome and beautiful manner. The English language is an instrument. This instrument is best acquired incidentally while it functions in work and play activities."

In stating the problem, Dr. Meriam, who had had previous experience at the University of Missouri in teaching German by his pioneering "incidental method," maintains that "the public school has a responsibility for helping the immigrant, and failure to attend school may indicate that the curriculum is not suited to the needs of the children."

His method departs from the assumption prevalent under the "traditional" method that foreign-tongued children must first learn English.

In arranging his revolutionary method he has adopted principles which do away with the conventional assignments, recitations, drills, reviews, and tests.

Meeting Present Needs

His fundamental idea No. 1 is "present needs of little people are fundamental in a school program." Grateful that school trends are in this direction, Dr. Meriam insists that children should be taught to live their lives efficiently, on the basis that efficiency in the present prepares for later proficiency.

No. 2 fundamental is "normal life consists of work and play." The La Jolla curriculum is constituted on this basis.

No. 3 is "motive within pupils should supplant motivation by teachers." In other words, the good teacher provides a situation in which the pupil of his own accord acts in a way the teacher has hoped he would—a way that opens up for the child educational progress.

No. 4 is "the so-called 'fundamentals' of the traditional school are adequately acquired as by-products in functioning activities." In the "activity" school, the pupils are not trained to take the standardized tests which measure the objectives in the traditional school. Nevertheless, Dr. Meriam reports that in a year's survey, "the achievement in the three R's is creditable" especially considering the background and mental environment of the children.

The Four Departments

Administration of the school—almost spectacular because of its absence of conventional routine—is departmental. The four departments are: play, stories, handwork, and social studies.

Each teacher works in her own department, in which she becomes highly proficient rather than a "jack of all trades," as is the case when a teacher is assigned to teach one grade all subjects. At La Jolla, each department has its own rooms equipped for the special work. Pupils pass from room to room at the close of each 60-minute period.

No formal instruction in English under the familiar heading as grammar, spelling, writing, or reading is given; rather, the language functions as a tool. All speech and writing are in English, so, as improvement in each activity is achieved, the language ability improves incidentally.

Study supplants assignments and recitation, and a large library assists this individual activity. All-important is the professional supervision, however, for the simple department arrangement in the elementary grades does not detract from the requirements for teaching ability on the part of the staff.

Although designed primarily for bilingual schools, the La Jolla program can be adapted anywhere to meet desire and willingness to improve school work. The first school to borrow the Meriam system was the Garfield School in Santa Monica, Calif., where two years ago education was "streamlined" for its 300 pupils, of whom 65 per cent are Mexican, 25 per cent Negro, and the remainder of the industrial class of Japanese and white Americans.

Pupils of Spanish-Speaking Mexican Families at Placentia, Calif., in a Demonstration "Activity" School, Where, Besides Learning Regular School Work, They Acquire a Working Knowledge of English Through Using It as a Tool. Below Is One of the Youngsters Weaving on a Hand Loom

PTA Studying Parent-Child Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

At one of the monthly meetings of the Los Angeles Tenth District California Congress of Parents and Teachers, 10 high school students present discussed problems of youth, demanding a close relationship between child and parent to be fostered from early childhood.

The speakers agreed that parents should reserve time for their children, for unhurried understanding of their problems through discussion. They expressed the desire for parents to be modern enough to be sympathetic, but old-fashioned enough to have ideals. They did not ask for nor expect too much freedom during the week, but said they prefer to enjoy the anticipation of week-end good times.

Among the subjects discussed were: "Should our young people have definite allowances?" "Why is it frequently difficult for high school students to confide in their parents?" "How much leeway should there be between the closing of a dance and the return home? Should circumstances alter cases?"

Better Speech in High Schools

Voice and Poise Developed in Various Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

Freedom of voice and gesture are being developed in the high school student today by many ingenious devices, ranging from "markless" recitations to actual experience before the microphone in radio studios. In order to give pupils in one section of the country the benefit of what schools in another State may have done, teachers of speech from all parts of the United States met here recently to discuss methods of training.

In Detroit, "an intense incentive to better speech in elementary and high schools," has been offered through a program of co-operation with broadcasting companies, according to Dr. P. H. Scott, Wayne University. Dr. Scott, who is chairman of the speech department at the university, told how the work is organized.

"We have 37 units of high school students who are participating," he told the group. "The students are selected through competition and are given training in script writing, in the control of sound effects and in general production work.

Opportunity to Go On the Air

"Each unit has at least one opportunity each year to be on the air in addition to giving programs over the public address system installed in the schools. This project is under the supervision of the Radio Visual Education Committee, a division of the school system. I have found the youngsters most eager to have a hand in these programs, and to visit real radio studios where they can get practical information, but I believe the most important result has been stimulating the interest of teachers and administrators in good speech."

Another section in which students are being instructed in how to present radio programs is Nassau County, N. Y. Prof. S. E. Frost of Adelphi College, Garden City, said that a means of co-operation between the principals of 24 high schools and the large broadcasting corporations is being established. Contests in script writing are planned, the students' scripts to be read before judges.

The high school of today should make a special effort to "shorten the pupil's struggle for self-mastery" through sympathetic measures which will increase his sense of poise, it was emphasized by Miss Marion C. O'Connor of James Madison High School, Brooklyn.

"There ought to be a medal for bravery to every high school graduate who goes through all kinds of speeches, finally acquiring a degree of poise," she said. "Audience contact is the strangest of strange wonders to him at times. In order to help him through these experiences, we have tried a number of devices, one of which is that of the laboratory period. This means that a day is set aside in which the student comes to school prepared to give a short talk, but prepared also to be stopped by those who see the need for correction. No one minds making a mistake in this class. The teacher hides her marking book in a deep, dark corner of her desk drawer and the work progresses under ideal conditions.

"This sort of training helps students for history recitations and business interviews. We are all aware that criticism is a very delicate instrument which will work havoc with a pupil's emotions unless well handled."

Value of Pantomime

Miss Alice Evelyn Craig of Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles, Calif., spoke of the value of pantomime in teaching pupils physical gestures that are closely related to their thoughts. A series of "travel pantomimes help to keep pupils internationally minded," she brought out, in addition to providing a natural use for the hands, in conveying thought.

A Pastime for a Sunny Day

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Parents:

Our children have so enjoyed this pastime that I felt other mothers who did not know of photographic equipment might enjoy hearing about it.

"Let's make prints today," Joyce will say to Robin soon after the thrill of the new Christmas toys has palled a bit, "The sun is shining." And out will come their package of printing out paper, a printing frame, and the game is on.

For the last two years this simple equipment has proved a never-ending source of amusement and has also served as a valuable first lesson in photography. For less than a dollar one can obtain the complete equipment, a small printing frame with a glass in which are placed negatives, leaves or pictures, whatever one wishes to print, and the printing out paper.

We find it less expensive to buy the printing out paper, which is what photographers use for making proofs, in a professional size, a dozen sheets of 8 x 10 paper. This may be cut to the right size in a slightly darkened room.

All that is then necessary is to put the negative in the frame together with the printing out paper and expose it to the sunlight. By opening half the frame one can tell when the print is finished. Of course, the print is not permanent. Continued exposure to the light will darken it, but it is as permanent as the child's interest in it.

If one has no negatives, there are many things for children to print. Dogs and houses cut from magazines will give a picture on the paper in more than shadow outline, while leaves and grasses make delightful silhouettes. This paper is easier to use than the old blueprint paper, for it requires no fixing.

As the children will soon discover, one must have sunshine, for it will take hours of exposure to make a print on a dull day.

(Mrs.) F. H. K.

♦ ♦ ♦

Entertaining Little Folks

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading your column for some time, and now feel it is my turn to share some of my experiences with you.

Before we had our little boy, it was sometimes a problem to entertain the little folks that came to visit our home for an evening. However, we made an effort to collect some toys, fancy boxes, favors, etc., and put them in the "Play Basket." The children enjoyed this basket every time they came. We also had several pairs of blunt scissors on hand; with these and an old magazine, they were happy for some time.

Since little Billy came, we have set apart a part of the basement as a playroom, and now they all play and romp down there.

I am very grateful for the many suggestions and helps given in the Parent Column. (Mrs.) W. E. B.

♦ ♦ ♦

Judicious Praise

Illinois

Dear Friends:

Did you not receive all those letters I wrote every week? Well, maybe I didn't send them! They must have been written mentally but never down on paper.

What a difference it makes in a home when one child goes away to school, especially one who has been the dependable, old-reliable kind. Then the younger brother finds himself developing, especially when he has been the "relax all over the place" kind that can't seem to hear very well when Mother calls. But we must not say, "Why can't you be as W—— was!" Rather it must be, "You swept the basement pretty well, today, and I am sure next week you will do it even more thoroughly! Now you are the young man of the house we have to depend on you to do things." A judicious amount of praise, a little petting and steady admonition helps. Of course there are the times when that piercing whistle, and those long conversations on the telephone make one a little impatient, but we have to be thankful for the 15-year-old's progress over last year.

One has such a nice variety of problems with a family and one feels so mellow, don't you think, when one has learned to readjust the former generation's viewpoint to this one and march forward hand in hand.

With much appreciation for the helpful articles. (Mrs.) W. S.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

"Stories of Industry" Programs Continue

The "Stories of Industry" radio program, which has proved of special usefulness as a supplementary aid in social science, geography and related subjects, has been extended for an additional period of weeks. It may be heard over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System every Saturday afternoon from 5 to 5:30 P. S. T.

In this extended series, the United States Office of Education will continue to co-operate in editing and presenting the script for the dramatic episodes which are interspersed in the narrative told by Harry R. Daniel of the Department of Commerce. On each program, as before, Mr. Daniel will relate the vast human drama found in the background of one great American industry. The plan will be continued of having a six-minute talk on each program given by an outstanding business leader who as guest speaker will discuss some social or economic topic of vital timely interest.

The following is the list of industries to be covered in forthcoming programs:

1938

Feb. 12—American Home Building.
Feb. 19—Grain Milling Industry.
Feb. 26—Perfumes and Cosmetics.
March 5—Scientific Instrument Industry.
March 12—New Industrial Products.
March 19—Electric Power.
March 26—Sailing Yachts and Motorboats.
April 2—Progress of Aviation.

Making Lesson-Books Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A mother whose children were taught at home by a governess was in despair because her children disliked their lessons so excessively. Thinking it over one evening when her two little blacksheep were tucked up in bed, she wondered what she could do to help the situation. Surely she could devise something to make the lessons seem more attractive.

"One sight of a lesson book and they're off," she thought. She repeated the words. "One sight . . ." Certainly lesson books were very dull looking, and so were exercise books. After a moment's thought she went to the cupboard and got out scissors, paste, old illustrated magazines, Christmas and Easter cards, florists' and toy-shop catalogues which had been put aside.

When lesson time came the next day, the twins arrived as unwillingly as ever. At the sight of the table, however, they paused, and stared at the gay array spread before them. Gone was the dull brown geography book cover which was replaced by a jolly jig-saw of pictures, maps and photographs of exciting people and places. The history book, too, had changed its ugly buff exterior for a colorful gallery of historical figures. Everything, indeed, had a new and cheerful look. Pencils and rulers had been painted in bright colors, and the blotting paper at each place was red and blue.

The twins ran to their places, eager to handle the new-old things there. Their mother smiled, for she saw that her idea had been a good one. After that, whenever she could she added something new in the way of color or picture to the schoolroom scene.

The twins were delighted. "It doesn't look a bit like lessons, does it?" they said. A. C.

NOTE: This mother apparently did all the cutting and planning herself. Would it not make a delightful co-operative enterprise, mother and children planning it out happily together, the children being helped to take as much of the initiative as their ages and experience enable them to take?—Editor of the Education Page.

Speeding Up the Slow Reader

How a Class of Children Were Aroused to New Effort

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Only those who have been the parents of what educational authorities term "slow readers" can understand the concern sometimes felt by the mothers and fathers of these children.

Learning to be the parent of a child who is slowly learning to read is indeed a difficult task. Having been the mother of two slow readers (one of whom at 11 now has read all of Shakespeare, unabridged) I know whereof I speak. When David was going through the Dick and Jane primer for the third time, still seemingly immune to the charms of that classic, his teacher told me that she thought that I deserved A's on his card, even though David himself couldn't achieve them.

Especially if the parents are inclined to be bookish themselves, it is a shock to discover that the child is not automatically a reader. Yet one primary school authority told me that often it is from homes where reading is an integral part of family life that most slow readers come. The child having been read to from his earliest years is conditioned to expect such favors and often has very little curiosity about learning to read for himself.

Librarian Gave It to Him

The experience of my husband seems to bear this out. As a small boy in a large and busy family, he longed for stories. No one had the time to spare to read to him, so he got a copy of the "Wizard of Oz" from the local library and by himself learned to read it at the age of six. So often after that did he take the "Wizard of Oz" from the library that he wore it out, and one proud and happy day, the librarian made him a gift of it.

But Rob and David, reared on "Alice in Wonderland" and "Christopher Robin," were vastly uninterested in the adventures of the much less adventurous Dick and Jane. David passed through first grade, had a summer of tutoring in reading, tried second grade, went back to first for more of Dick and Jane, and eventually he knew how to read. He still is in the class of slow readers.

Rob had a little less difficulty in learning, and when interest did come he developed into a great reader, with unerring taste and judgment in literary fields. The trouble in his case was in awakening the desire to read for himself.

My brother, at the time studying to teach, was greatly interested in these misadventures in reading. Now that he is an elementary school teacher, he has given especial attention to the slow reading groups in his classes.

A Successful Effort

One of his projects to catch and encourage the interest of indifferent readers has been especially effective. It was carried out with successful results among the slow readers in the fifth grade of an Oakland, California, school.

First, a large and accurate map of the United States was prepared in poster form. It was brightly colored, and principal cities and towns were indicated in their proper locations. Several highways were boldly painted in, passing from coast to coast, through these cities.

The map was pictorial, also, showing automobiles in Michigan, corn and pigs in Iowa, woods in Wisconsin, wild steers in Texas and Montana, dust storms in Kansas, the flood area along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and so on.

A great many things were eventually to be learned from this map, though its primary purpose was to achieve improvement in reading.

As soon as the map was posted on the wall, it became an object of intense interest among the children. Only the slow readers were to go traveling in it, and needless to say they were looked upon as privileged characters by others in the room.

Each child in the slow reading group was given a pin with his name attached to it. Each chose the highway or route by which he preferred to travel from Oakland to New York City. Progress on the trip was determined by progress in the daily reading lesson.

Not a Contest But a Sharing

At the outset it was made clear that this was to be in no sense a race among the children. Some chose long routes, and took time for side trips. Others went more directly from coast to coast. One boy chose to go by trailer, and great was the interest in the equipment and progress of Dick's trailer! The children were traveling and seeing the country, though only in imagination. Tickets and gasoline were dependent on the diligence and interest with which they pursued their reading studies.

The Gates reader was used. Each page is a unit, or a story in itself, and at the bottom of the page there are usually five questions on the content of the story. The questions are multiple choice sentences. In the project the children could not pursue their journeys, that is move from place to place, until the day's story was not only read, but read correctly, as shown by answers to the page questions.

Their Positions On the Map

At the different cities along each route were placed page numbers of the various reading assignments. As the children progressed in reading, their positions on their trips by map corresponded with these page numbers. The individual pins were moved from place to place, as correct assignments in reading were accomplished.

Not only were geographical facts assimilated along the way, but an interest in current events was generated, a particular instance involving the floods which were raging at that time. It took some scheming, since of course no one wanted to wait, to get around the flood districts on the journey east.

This project, while simple and inexpensive (the map in question was prepared by my brother's artistic wife) had decided benefits in stimulating interest in reading and encouraging accuracy as well as speed. The element of competition with others, anathema to the modern educator, was eliminated, the whole idea being to better one's self.

Beth S. Hollyer

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

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The Home Forum

The Gentleness Of Sao Miguel

ALWAYS I shall remember the gentleness of Sao Miguel. Other places have been gentle, in a different way. It was not the dewy gentleness of Devon, nor the gentleness of a Cumberland valley misty with sheep, nor yet the languorous gentleness of a Tuscan vineyard, which I found on the island of Sao Miguel.

It was a gentleness radiant with color, fragrant with jasmine and oleander, musical with friendly greetings. It was full of the "colored perfumes and perfumed colors" which, to borrow the expression of Arsène Alexandre, one senses in the paintings of Paul Gauguin. What possible connection could there be, the reader might inquire, and reasonably, between Tahiti and the Azores, between the French artist's canvases of diverse harmonies, with their poetic defiance of vegetable growth, and the soft ochre and coral and emerald landscapes of an Atlantic possession of the Portuguese? Not yet having made up my mind about Gauguin, I find the question particularly difficult. Yet the reference persists; and, aside from all technical argument, I must admit that some relationship of colors, some tune, as it were, in the chroma of Sao Miguel recalled a matching tune which reached me from a painting by Paul Gauguin.

* * *

EVERY ONE I met was gentle,—the woman in a long black shawl stealing off down the road at six in the morning, the fisherman who showed me what magnificent flounder lay shimmering in the baskets hanging from a pole across his shoulder, and the two silent gardeners who loaded me with flowers. Quietly they came, in their brown, bare feet, and stood beside me, their black eyes kind and luminous in the shadows of their great straw hats. I could not speak their language. They could not speak mine. One of them offered me a bouquet of pale yellow dahlias, the other a rosy bunch of oleander blossoms. Over half the world the indescribable perfume of the latter has remained, so sweetly did it drench the memory.

* * *

SATISFIED THAT I was pleased, the gardeners then returned to their tasks, as gently, as wordlessly as they had come. Under the loops of blue periwinkle that fringed a gate of wrought iron I saw them stop to tidy the edge of a tiled walk, the faded purple of their overalls linking the blues of the petals and dark foliage to the crimson paving blocks. I had wandered, that early hour of morning, into the garden of a marquess then absent on official business at Lisbon. It was evidently the custom of the marquess to put strangers at their ease. The bouquets of dahlias and oleander indicated the master's usual attitude toward visitors. A giant bamboo spread its branches of slender, grass-like leaves in the contemplative pattern of a Sung painting. A silver tree glittered in the sun. Green candelabra of young bananas reached upward from branches to which still hung the magenta petals of the fading flower. I might have wandered there all day, with no one to tell me I was trespassing on private ground. The flora differed from those of the poet of another island, who wrote:

"A Garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school of Peace: . . ."

Yet Brown could surely have discovered nothing gentler on the Isle of Man, nor on his British mainland, than the garden of that island of Sao Miguel.

* * *

IF I DID not wander there all day, it was because I was gently beckoned into other "schools of peace," led by the softest persuasion that mosaic sidewalks could exert. Down, through the winding streets of commerce I trod the leafy scrolls, the triangles and circles and parallelograms which only kindly hands, however calloused, could have laid out with such charm in the black and white, island pebbles. Quiet little streets of commerce were these narrow thoroughfares, where housewives went about their marketing. If they bartered, they bartered sotto voce. If they drove a bargain, they did it without excitement, without raising their voices. The boy steering a flock of goats, the man driving a herd of oxen, the urchin selling lettuces, the vender of grapes and figs, all performed their tasks quietly.

* * *

EVEN THE LOQUACIOUS Manoel had a soothing voice, and Manoel was my one link with the new world. He could not forget the voluminous American suit some tourist had bestowed upon him, nor his knowledge of movie English which gave him a tremendous amount of prestige for a lad of fourteen. Up to the age of eight he had lived in the United States and now he had saved up twenty dollars towards the boat fare back. Being thus, in his own estimation, half-way across the ocean, headed for New York, he could hardly consider himself an islander. Yet his manners were those of Sao Miguel. It was he who hailed a hackney for me when I was ready to depart, who made me an eloquent speech urging me to return, and who brought in his thin, brown hand a great pink blossom from the oleander tree.

PEARL STRACHAN

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PACKET SHIP, "ANGLO-AMERICAN," LIVERPOOL BOUND: *A Wash Drawing by Captain Percy Perry*

IF PASSENGERS in the great ocean castles of today could follow the wake of Atlantic travel a hundred years back, they would see trim little packets flying across the Western Ocean like scud in a wind-torn sky. Here is one of them, racing along in a good quartering breeze with all plain sail aflying except the cro'j'k, furled to give the main course a rousing "rap full."

She is the *Anglo-American*, a ship with a pedigree and a history. Though she shows neither house flag nor ensign, there is no mistaking that she is one of the Train Line's fleet of fast Liverpool packets hailing from Boston. The big black T stitched into the fore topsail below the close-reef points was the unmistakable hallmark of Enoch Train's highflyers.

The *Anglo-American's* designer was a young man of much promise in the naval architect's profession. He had built the *Joshua Bates*, pioneer packet of Train's Liverpool Line, and Mr. Train was so impressed with her construction that he induced the young builder to leave Newburyport and go into business in Boston. That was in 1844, four years before the launching of the *Anglo-American*. The young man's name? McKay. Donald McKay.

He belonged to the golden age of New England culture as much as men like Longfellow, who wrote about the ships he shaped out of his creative genius. Like Bulfinch or McIntyre, McKay had a sense of proportions. Or as a sailor would say, he had an eye for a ship.

Capt. Percy Perry has an eye for a ship, too. Perhaps it is the heritage of a down-east maritime tradition, because he is a shipmaster from Maine, and today he commands a steamer in the Morgan Line. His wash drawing of the *Anglo-American* recaptures those wraithsome qualities of grace and action that made McKay's clippers the sea-going aristocracy of their times.

The Western Ocean packet posed certain technical hazards to good design. Its essential high-sidedness was disproportionate to its moderate length, due to the need for headroom in the extra deck given over to the carrying of passengers. But McKay's pencil quite gracefully got around that; chiefly by resorting to the checkered strake of painted ports, which dispelled the imposing monotony of the mass with longitudinal parallels accenting the ship's exquisite sheer.

This device, by the way, was an ornamental leftover from the days when merchantmen simulated men-o'-war by a trick of the paint brush. Many a marauding sea rover was given to keep his distance from a cargo ship whose defenseless sides bristled with false gun ports.

Being a sailor-artist, Captain Perry's conception of McKay's lovely ship doubtless will withstand the closest scrutiny among the select company of those who can put their hands on the main royal halyards in the darkest night. Artistic feeling and technical flawlessness combine to make this a satisfying portrait of a ship.

H. T.

"An Array of Russia or Morocco"

I LOVE to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking, I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me. I have no repugnances . . . I can read anything which I call a book. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such.

In this catalogue of books which are no books—biblia a-biblia—I reckon Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket Books, Draught Boards, bound and lettered on the back, Scientific Treatises, Almanacs, Statutes at Large: the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and generally, all those volumes which "no gentleman's library should be without": . . . with these exceptions, I can read almost anything . . .

I confess that it moves my spleen to see these things in books' clothing perched upon shelves . . . To expect a Steele or a Farquhar, and find—Adam Smith. To view a well-arranged assortment of block-headed Encyclopaedias (Anglicanas or Metropolitanas) set out in an array of russia, or morocco, when a tithe of that good leather would comfortably re-clothe my shivering folios, would renovate Paracelsus himself, and enable old Raymund Lully to look like himself again in the world. I never see these impostors, but I long to strip them, to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils . . .

Much depends upon when and where you read a book. In the five or six impatient minutes, before the dinner is quite ready, who would think of taking up the Fairy Queen for a stop-gap, or a volume of Bishop Andrewes' sermons?

Milton almost requires a solemn service of music to be played before you enter upon him. But he brings his music, to which, who listens, had need bring docile thoughts, and purged ears.

Winter evenings—the world shut out—with less of ceremony the gentle Shakespeare enters. At such a season the Tempest, or his own Winter's Tale—

These two poets you cannot avoid reading aloud—to yourself, or (as it chances) to some single person listening. More than one—and it degenerates into an audience.

Books of quick interest, that hurry on for incidents, are for the eye to glide over only. It will not do to read them out. I could never listen to even the better kind of modern novels without extreme irksomeness . . .

There is a class of street readers, whom I can never contemplate without affection—the poor gentry, who, not having wherewithal to buy or hire a book, filch a little learning at the open stalls—the owner, with his hard eye, casting envious looks at them all the while, and thinking when they will have done. Venturing tenderly, page after page, expecting every moment when he shall interpose his interdict, and yet unable to deny themselves the gratification, they "snatch a fearful joy." Martin B——, in this way, by daily fragments, got through two volumes of Clarissa, when the stall-keeper damped his laudable ambition, by asking him (it was in his younger days) whether he meant to purchase the work. M. declares, that under no circumstances in his life did he ever peruse a book with half the satisfaction which he took in those uneasy snatches.—CHARLES LAMB, in "Essays of Elia."

No Rain

ALL day earth waited, certain
Her cloudy guest
Would peer out of his curtain,
Spread east and west.
But with the dusk's first candle
He fled afar,
Leaving a crimson sandal,
And one great star.

—LORI PETRI, in *Voices*.

Sandhills of Jutland

ALONG the coast of Jutland, forming a continuous line between Blaavand (Bluewater) and the Skaw, lie range upon range of soft irregular sand dunes. So loose is the sand that the strong west wind quickly changes the aspect of the dunes, and yet the sand of the beach is beaten hard enough for motors and char-à-bancs to drive along by the edge of the waves. One thinks how the carpenter in "Alice in Wonderland" would have wept at the sight of such sand!

Nor is the scenery monotonous, as one might suppose. The ever-changing atmosphere and the wind make variations in light and shade, as well as in the form of the mounds. As one travels further north, towards Skagen, one finds that the sand and wind are having their own way. There are notices asking the visitors to keep to the path, so that the small fir trees just pricking through the sand may have a chance of becoming a fence; and as one steps aside and removes a little of the sand from a fir, one finds that it is much larger below than above; that, if it perseveres in its struggle, it will rise high above the sand some day.

Further north are to be seen the red-tiled roofs and white walls of Skagen against the background of yellow. It is only a village, and there is little to show that the ancient township dates back to the early Middle Ages. An ancient chronicle, dated 1355, reads: "We have, in truth heard from our forefathers that a former King of Denmark, when hunting, visited a peasant, by name, Thorkil Skarpae, who lived in Oorn (Vogn) and at his request made over to the same Thorkil the land round Skagen as pasture for his wild stud. The herdsman for these wild horses, by name Trond, was the first to begin fishing at Skagen. He built the first house there on behalf of the same Thorkil."

The settlement must have prospered, for in the fourteenth century it received the rights and privileges of a town; but these men of the Middle Ages committed a great wrong. They cut down the trees of the one-time forests of Skagen, for use in shipbuilding and as fuel, leaving a naked peninsula over which the sand and wind could sweep. So that today Skagen is a sand-blown and wind-swept land!

The treasured chronicles of the town recount the long struggle against sand, wind, and sea, of the building of lighthouses, the planting of fences and eel grass or wrack, which grows so abundantly on the coast wherever it can take root, thus helping to hold the sand in check. But the prosperity of present-day Denmark has not forgotten Skagen. The little township now possesses a newly-opened harbor, its life-boat service is up-to-date, and the coast is well studded with lighthouses; while the facilities which make it possible for the agriculturists and fishermen to borrow money for plots of land or motor boats are available to all.

E. K.

Character Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been said in recent times by thoughtful observers regarding the need for character building, inasmuch as human actions often indicate a lack of high ideals and standards. Long-established proprieties seem to be ignored or forgotten. Reverence for sacred things, respectfulness, graciousness, reserve, dignity, and refinement frequently appear to be lacking in daily contacts. And neither pupil nor teacher, neither the youthful nor the mature, is aware that truly high ideals can be built up only on a foundation of Christian love, on the graces of Spirit, which alone constitute the true basis of refinement and goodness.

The early Christians were admonished (Hebrews 12:28), "Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear." Peter enjoins (II Peter 3:18) that we "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Herein he points to the example of the master Christian, whose spiritual grace was manifested in the unequaled life of purity and goodness which he lived when among the children of men.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has repeatedly and consistently stressed the importance of building character on a foundation of spirituality. Thus we read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 235): "Nurseries of character should be strongly garrisoned with virtue. School-examinations are one-sided; it is not so much academic education, as a moral and spiritual culture, which lifts one higher. The pure and uplifting thoughts of the teacher, constantly imparted to pupils, will reach higher than the heavens of astronomy." But her words do not refer exclusively to institutes of learning. Daily living is a preparatory school for the mature as well as for the youthful. To test motives and aspirations is necessary for all. And the uplifting of human thought and its consequent, more ideal living and acting, have been the concern of many thinkers.

From the Scriptures we learn that Christ Jesus "loved righteousness, and hated iniquity" (Hebrews 1:9). He who in his daily decisions applies the test of whether or not the hoped-for solution is in accord with righteousness is engaged in the process of self-purification. Personal predilection and personal gain will not be the deciding factors in solving a problem, when one is willing to let the will of God prevail. Again, we read (Science and Health, p. 201): "We cannot build safely on false foundations. Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and 'all things are become new.' Passions, selfishness, false appetites, hatred, fear, all sensuality, yield to spirituality, and the superabundance of being is on the side of God, good."

The prayerful effort to correct human faults and failings, in our daily conduct, and to live to the glory of God by reflecting Love, infinite, divine Principle, is true and praiseworthy activity. Goodness and righteousness alone satisfy mankind's inherent desire for an ideal existence. Any apparent gain or pleasure from wrong sooner or later must pall, and it is then that error is recognized as spurious and deceptive. Freeing oneself from such errors may not always be accomplished as quickly as one would like; so it is wise to abstain at the first hint of temptation from indulging evil. Practices which are inspired by shallow worldliness can never be in accordance with the pure and holy will of God.

When the truth is apprehended that man reflects God, Principle, Mind, as stressed in the teachings of Christian Science, a marvelous change is wrought in human character. Then is one's daily living founded on spirituality, which develops love of righteousness and goodness, gentleness, purity, strength, patience, helpfulness, courtesy. No longer is there a wistful longing to experience goodness and other spiritual qualities, for one who honestly desires them may demonstrate that, as a child of God, he possesses them by reflection.

This change of thought, this enlightened vision, then, truly constitutes a conversion, a new birth, in which old things that are without profit, pass away, and new and higher ideals and standards of spiritual and immortal worth take their place. Pure happiness is the result of achieving spiritual insight. It is beautifully summed up in the Christian Science textbook (p. 492) thus: "Being is holiness, harmony, immortality. It is already proved that a knowledge of this, even in small degree, will uplift the physical and moral standard of mortals, will increase longevity, will purify and elevate character."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Charakterbildung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN NEUERER Zeit haben nachdenkliche Beobachter unermüdlich auf die Notwendigkeit der Charakterbildung hingewiesen, insofern menschliche Handlungen oft hohe Ideale und Normen vermissen lassen. Alte bewährte Sitten scheinen außer acht gelassen oder vergessen zu werden. Ehrfurcht vor heiligen Dingen, Ehrerbietung, Anmut, Zurückhaltung, Würde und feine Sitten scheinen im täglichen Umgang viel zu wünschen übrig zu lassen. Und weder Schüler noch Lehrer, weder jung noch alt bedenkt, daß wahrhaft hohe Ideale nur auf der Grundlage christlicher Liebe, auf den Tugenden des Geistes, die allein die wahre Grundlage feiner Sitten und echter Güte bilden, aufgebaut werden können.

Die Urchristen wurden ermahnt (Hebr. 12, 28): „Darum . . . haben wir Gnade, durch welche wir sollen Gott dienen, ihm zu gefallen, mit Zucht und Furcht". Petrus schärfte ein (2. Petr. 3, 18): „Wachset aber in der Gnade und Erkenntnis unsers Herrn und Heilandes Jesu Christi". Hier weist er auf das Beispiel des Meisterchristen hin, dessen geistige Tugend sich in dem unvergleichlichen Leben der Reinheit und der Güte bekundete, das er lebte, als er unter den Menschenkindern weilte.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hat wiederholt und beharrlich die Wichtigkeit betont, den Charakter auf der Grundlage der Geistigkeit zu bilden. So lesen wir in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 235): „Die Pflanzstätten des Charakters sollten durch Tugend stark befestigt sein. Schulprüfungen sind einseitig; wir werden nicht so sehr durch akademische Erziehung, wie durch moralische und geistige Bildung gehoben. Die reinen und erhebenden Gedanken des Lehrers, die er den Schülern beständig mitteilt, werden höher reichen als die Himmel der Astronomie". Aber ihre Worte beziehen sich nicht ausschließlich auf Lehranstalten. Das tägliche Leben ist eine Vorbereitungsschule sowohl für die Erwachsenen wie für die Jugend. Die Beweggründe und die Bestrebungen müssen von allen geprüft werden. Und die Höherhebung des menschlichen Denkens und ihre Wirkung, idealeres Leben und Handeln, haben schon viele Denker beschäftigt.

Aus der Heiligen Schrift erfahren wir, daß Christus Jesus „die Gerechtigkeit geliebt und die Ungerechtigkeit gehaßt" hat (Hebr. 1, 9). Wer seine täglichen Entscheidungen daraufhin prüft, ob die erhoffte Lösung mit der Gerechtigkeit übereinstimmt, hat begonnen, sich selber zu reinigen. Persönliche Vorliebe und persönlicher Gewinn werden beim Lösen eines Problems nicht ausschlaggebend sein, wenn man bereit ist, den Willen Gottes geschehen zu lassen. Wir lesen ferner (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 201): „Auf falschen Grundlagen können wir nicht sicher bauen. Wahrheit schafft eine neue Kreatur, in der das Alte vergeht, und ‚alles neu worden' ist. Leidenschaften, Selbstsucht, falsche Begierden, Haß, Furcht, alle Sinnlichkeit weichen der Geistigkeit, und die Überfülle des Seins ist auf seiten Gottes, des Guten".

Das inbrünstige Bestreben, menschliche Fehler und Mängel in unserem täglichen Verhalten zu berichtigen und durch Widerspiegeln der Liebe, des unendlichen, göttlichen Prinzips, zur Ehre Gottes zu leben, ist wahre und lobenswerte Tätigkeit. Güte und Gerechtigkeit allein befriedigen der Menschheit unauslöschliches Verlangen nach einem idealen Dasein. Jeder durch Unrecht erlangte scheinbare Gewinn oder Genuß muß einem früher oder später zum Überdruß werden. Dann wird der Irrtum als unecht und trügerisch erkannt. Sich von solchen Irrtümern befreien, mag nicht immer so schnell vollbracht werden, wie man wünscht. Daher ist es weise, sich sofort zu weigern, dem Bösen zu frönen, wenn eine Versuchung an einen herantritt. Aus oberflächlicher Weltlichkeit entstandene Gewohnheiten können mit dem reinen und heiligen Willen Gottes nie übereinstimmen.

Wenn die in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft betonte Wahrheit verstanden wird, daß der Mensch Gott, das Prinzip, das Gemüt, widerspiegelt, hat dies eine wunderbare Veränderung im menschlichen Charakter zur Folge. Dann ist unser tägliches Leben auf Geistigkeit gegründet, und Geistigkeit entfaltet Liebe zu Gerechtigkeit und Güte, Milde, Reinheit, Stärke, Geduld, Hilfsbereitschaft, Höflichkeit. Dann drängt uns nicht mehr ein sehnsüchtiges Verlangen, Güte und andere geistige Eigenschaften zu erleben; denn wer aufrichtig danach verlangt, kann beweisen, daß er sie als Kind Gottes durch Widerspiegelung besitzt.

Diese Sinnesänderung, diese erleuchtete Erkenntnis bildet dann wahrhaft eine Bekehrung, eine neue Geburt, bei der wertloses Altes vergeht; und neue und höhere Ideale und Normen geistiger und unsterblicher Werte treten an seine Stelle. Reine Freudigkeit ist die Folge des Erlangens geistigen Einblicks. Es ist im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch (S. 492) herrlich zusammengefaßt: „Das Sein ist Heiligkeit, Harmonie und Unsterblichkeit. Es ist bereits bewiesen, daß eine Kenntnis hiervon selbst in geringem Grade die physische und moralische Norm der Sterblichen heben, die Langlebigkeit steigern und den Charakter läutern und veredeln wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Courage

I saw some blossoms in a tin can growing,
Outside a shack where level plains stretch wide
Beneath a burnished sky; the hot winds blowing
Across a barren waste. Yet one had tried
To bring some thought of beauty to their dwelling,
Some sweet remembrance of a fairer place;
And as I passed it seemed the flowers were telling
They were but emblems of an inner grace;
Assurance that some heart is ever trying
To find the promise in the lovelier things,
That even desolation stays its crying
Within the desert when such courage sings.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938

Review of the Week; City of Boston and State

State House

Bickford Charges Float Into Temporary Obscurity—Women Demand Jury Service

Burning Senatorial fingers, for the second and possibly last time, dropped the hot coals, represented by legislative bribery charges, during the busy but lusterless Beacon Hill week.

As a result of the hot-coal-dropping episode Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service, was once more free to burn more coal by renewing his charges that legislators could be bought for "$100 down to a pound of tea."

Men may avoid jury service as a distasteful duty or responsibility but women consider the service a "privilege." At least such was the attitude and words of nearly 300 women who stormed a State House hearing to demand passage of legislation making them eligible for jury service.

The 300-member phalanx constituted the largest group favoring woman jury service in the last several years. Not a few of the all-male Legislative Committee on the Judiciary squirmed as the word "privilege" was attached to the words "jury service."

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor and possible candidate against Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the Democratic primary, may have opened the door that led to the intensive state investigation into conditions at the various State institutions for the mentally ill, but as far as the Governor is concerned Mr. Buckley's detective services are not wanted.

At any rate, Mr. Buckley was the only major investigator not invited to attend the Governor's 45-minute conclave on the State hospital situation. While Mr. Buckley paced his second floor office the Governor conferred with Patrick J. Moynihan, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and Judge John J. Perkins, chairman of the special commission studying problems of the mental diseases department. Previously into Mr. Moynihan's lap the Governor placed the task of investigating the financial side of the hospital situation, while Mr. McSweeney was studying the homicide reports. Definite action is expected next week.

Meanwhile, the fatal shooting of four inmates and the wounding of one other at the Tewksbury Infirmary by John Mack, an inmate, inaugurated a new State investigation. As a result of the case, a report of the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures demanding complete separation of the mental cases and the physically ill was released earlier than planned.

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, armed with a repaired lance, renewed his demands upon J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities, for lower electric light rates. This time his well-sharpened thrusts were designed to force electric companies to give free bulbs to consumers.

To date the Lieutenant Governor's auditorium-voiced demands have gone totally unheeded. To the latest demand, the same "attention" is being paid in the utilities department and in the Legislature.

Washington efforts to enter reciprocal trade agreements with the British Commonwealth of Nations received no expressions of sympathy at the Hurley-called protest meeting at the State House. Mayors of Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, and Chelsea predicted only dire results for New England's textile and shoe industries if the reciprocal agreements are established.

Labor, merchants and agriculturalists used the same cudgel during the week to combat efforts to push through legislation to tax chain stores from $10 to $550 per unit, according to the number of units in the chains. At a legislative committee hearing the three groups predicted widespread unemployment and ruin for Bay State farmers if the chain store tax is adopted.

City Hall

Tobin Starts City Economy Slashes; Protests Rise as New Cuts Threaten

The economy ax began to swing in City Hall this week.

Mayor Tobin announced that he would close two district medical stations at a saving of $100,000 a year. Then he abolished the job of "Supervisor of Motor Vehicles" which his predecessor, Mayor Mansfield, had created for his former chauffeur, Francis H. Glynn. This saved another $3500.

Protests immediately arose. City Councillors and State representatives from the districts where the medical stations are located called meetings to organize a fight.

"With manufactured and demagogic opposition, I do not propose to concern myself," retorted the Mayor. "Residents of East Boston can reach City Hospital by automobile more quickly than they could reach the district station by carriage in earlier days."

Working even at night on the City budget, Mr. Tobin whetted his ax for further economies and hinted that more of the $300,000 jobs added to the pay roll by Mayor Mansfield a few days before his leaving office might be lopped off.

For these savings — relatively small to the taxpayer, very large to those dropped from the public payroll—came enthusiastic support from Councillor Clement A. Norton.

"Remember," he advised, "it costs more to govern 800,000 people in Boston than any other 800,000 people in the world."

Meanwhile, another matter affecting the budgets of Boston residents—the cost of gas for cooking and heating — entered the news. The Consolidated Gas Company proposed a rate rise that Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, charged would increase $1.20 monthly bills to "close to $2." For this issue, Mayor Tobin sharpened his ax again.

Court

Decision on the Stock Dividend Tax Spells $8,000,000 Ready Money for State

In the files of the office of Edward F. Collins at the Suffolk County Courthouse are dozens of valuable, indeed almost priceless documents. Mr. Collins is the "reporter of decisions" of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. And in this capacity he files away for future reference the signed decisions of the Commonwealth's highest tribunal.

Into these files last Thursday Mr. Collins inserted a document of flimsy texture signed by Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg. It decreed that the state has the right to levy an income tax on stock dividends. The court placed no fiscal valuation on this opinion and Mr. Collins dispatched his customary duties by filing the document in its proper pigeonhole. But officials and taxpayers of the Commonwealth placed a high price on this opinion.

On Friday Assistant Attorney General James J. Ronan told newspapermen that the document was worth at least $8,000,000. The decision meant, he explained, that income taxes collected by the State from stock dividends in 1933, 1934 and 1935 were levied legally. A board of trustees, challenging the law, asked the Supreme Court for a ruling. The answer now placed in the court's official file by Mr. Collins reads: "The stock dividend received by the appellants in 1933 was taxable to them as income." By this decree, the State need not return to taxpayers the $8,000,000 already collected under the statute.

Another decision tucked into Mr. Collins' files last week was one upholding Massachusetts 83-year-old law which compels children to be vaccinated before attending public school. This law has been challenged and upheld prior to 1938. Yesterday's decision affects the two children of a Quincy resident. The court again decreed that the law is constitutional and this means that the children must either be vaccinated or be sent to private school. Their father, Harry E. Childs, who works for the WPA, has not revealed his plans.

Miscellaneous

Community Fund Drive Lacks $1,000,000; Chain of Parks Around Boston Proposed

The Community Drive continues.

The $3,500,000 mark was passed last night in the proposed goal of $4,500,000, to be made before Feb. 8, in support of the 109 agencies participating in the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Hull still leads the other communities with over 150 per cent of its quota already reached. Winchester, Weston, Westwood and Dover are also among those over 100 per cent.

"What people want today is to be taken from their front door without having to walk great distances or wait at street corners and subway platforms." Thus spoke Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker Cab Company, this week in answer to a criticism of taxi competition given by the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway in their annual report to the Legislature.

Criticism that there are nearly 1500 cabs in the city while 1000 would prove adequate was made by the trustees of the Elevated. They reported an operating deficit for the year of $2,526,024 for 1937, resulting in a bulge in the red side of the city's ledger for its part in meeting the shortage.

Edward F. Fallon, Police Superintendent, ordered 850 men put on extra police duty on Wednesday to halt the outbursts of crime before a "crime wave" results.

Local Sunday drivers, tourists, and vacationists may in the near future be able to travel around Greater Boston for 100 miles from the North Shore (Duxbury) to the South Shore (Ipswich) without once stepping off public land, all within a 30-mile radius of the State House in Boston—at least this plan is under consideration of the trustees of Public Reservations.

Art—the largest loan exhibition of the work of John Singleton Copley's, American painter, opened at the Museum of Fine Arts this week, marking his 200th anniversary. The exhibit will remain on display through March 18.

Ford Loses C. I. O. Fight At Somerville

NLRB Aide Finds Plant 'Coerced' Workers Against Union

More Study Urged

Discrimination Issue Not Yet Touched—Company Starts on Answer

Henry Ford today lost at Somerville, Mass., another inning of his nation-wide contest with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board found that officials of the Somerville assembly plant "interfered with, restrained and coerced" its employees to prevent their joining the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O.

Last December, the NLRB found Mr. Ford guilty of coercion and intimidation at one of his Detroit factories as a result of a clash between "service men" and employees. This case is now being appealed in the courts.

At St. Louis, Mo., and Buffalo, N. Y., charges of interference with union activities at assembly plants are being heard by NLRB Examiners. In the former city workers are on strike.

Started in Summer

The case at Somerville arose last Summer when several hundred workers were laid off during plant changes. The C. I. O. charged that the company had discriminated against the union in selecting those to be dropped. Ford officials denied this.

In findings and recommendations of the Trial Examiner, James C. Batten, as announced last night by Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England director of the NLRB, the examiner said "evidence was not conclusive" on the discrimination issue and recommended further investigation of the subject.

The Examiner found definitely, however, that employees knew the security of their employment meant non-membership in labor organizations.

He also found that foremen and other supervisory employees had been outside the union hall, when meetings were held, to check up on employees attending union meetings.

"Pugilists" Hired

He further found that the number of service department employees was increased last spring by the hiring of men "described as pugilists and wrestlers."

Mr. Batten recommended that the company notify employees they "are free to form, join or assist labor organizations of their own choosing."

The question of distributing literature at the plant gates, which caused several disputes last fall, was not involved in the NLRB hearings.

Attorneys for the Ford Motor Company today began preparation of an answer to the findings.

Going Up

By a Staff Artist

Watch the Arrow

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, probably followed by rain Sunday afternoon or night; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair, not so cold tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain on the coast and snow or rain in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer, followed by rain in the south portion Sunday and by snow late tonight, changing to rain Sunday over the north portion.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer, followed by snow or rain in the northwest portion late tonight and by rain in the north portion on Sunday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday.

Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, probably followed by rain Sunday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast wind shifting to east over the south portion tonight and to southeast on Sunday; weather fair tonight, somewhat overcast Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	24	Minneapolis	30	20
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	54	44
Chicago	36	28	New York	34	32
Denver	32	20	Norfolk	52	36
Helena	30	12	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	60	52	St. Louis	36	32
Los Angeles	62	48	San Francisco	48	44
Miami	72	66	Washington	36	34

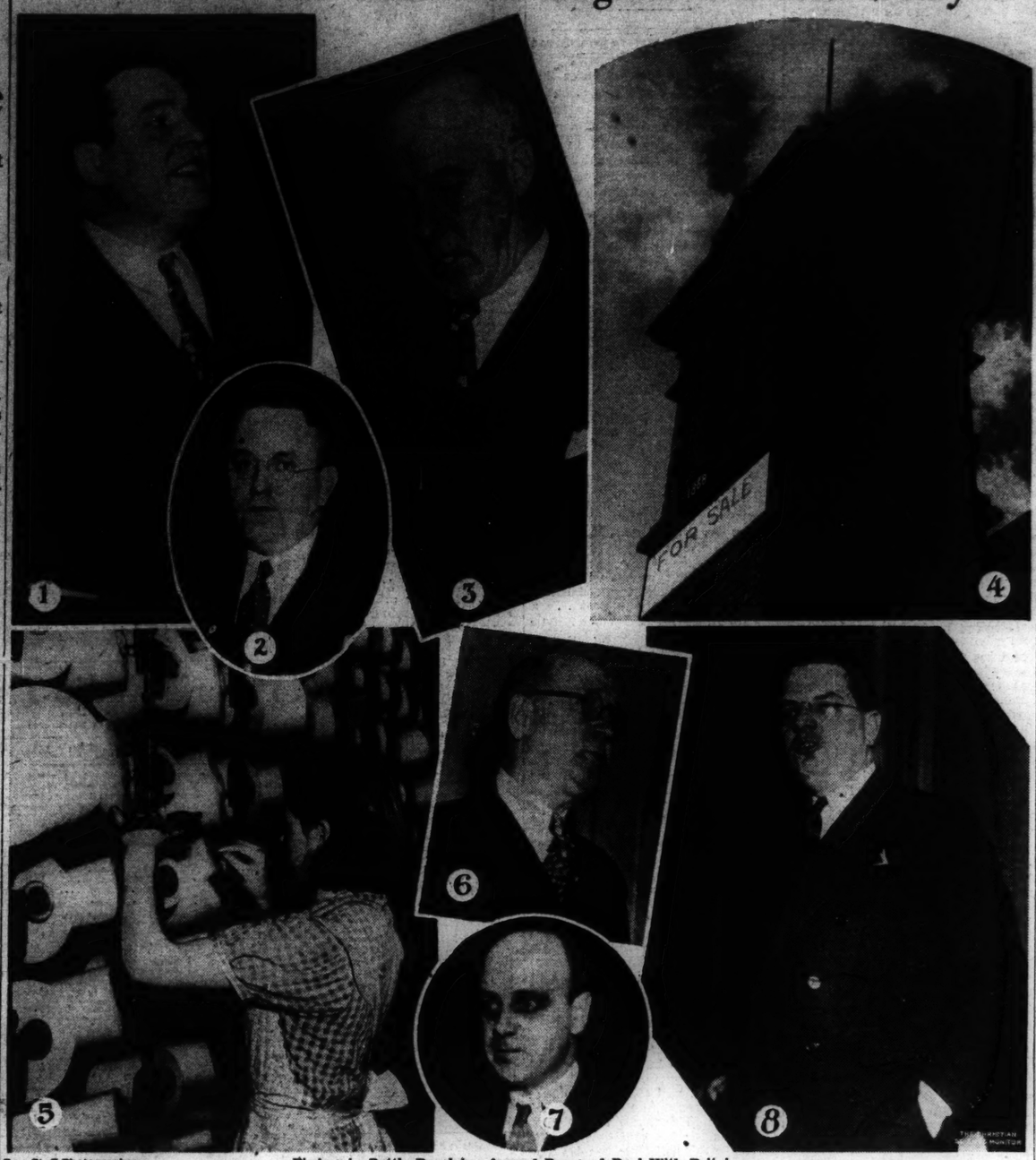
A—1:30 p. m., E. S. T., Feb. 5.
B—Minimum, Feb. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:30 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:51 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:58 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Monday, 3:46 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m. on Saturday. Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m. on Sunday.

More Mills for Sale? New England Watches Treaty



By a Staff Photographer

Figures in Battle Revolving Around Proposed Deal With Britain

1. Joseph A. Salnero, Textile Workers' Organizing Committee
2. Leo E. J. Carney, Mayor of New Bedford, Mass.
5. Worker, Girl Employed in Jackson Mill at Nashua, N. H.
3. Alexander C. Murray, Mayor of Fall River, Mass.
6. James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries
7. Dewey C. Archambault, Mayor of Lowell, Mass.
4. A Symbol? Many Textile Manufacturers Fear That "For Sale" Signs Such as This Will Become More in Evidence if an Anglo-American Trade Treaty Is Negotiated
8. Walter A. Griffin, Mayor of Lawrence, Mass.

Trade Pact With Britain Disturbs New England

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England doesn't really like to be inhospitable, but it has a rather forbidding eye trained just now on a certain white-winged dove of peace hovering overhead with a tag on his leg labelling it an Anglo-American Reciprocal Trade Agreement.

The peace-dove itself is perfectly acceptable; it's just the label part that is disturbing. It has half the Yankee businessmen in Massachusetts passing up the pie for breakfast in their haste to see what can be done to shoo it away.

Yes, anyone who believes New England industry is the model of somnolent complacency it is sometimes pictured as being these days by those who persist in thinking of Yankee production in terms of the old gray stone mill in the vale and the great mansard-roof house on the hill, would get quite a surprise were he to glance into any of half a hundred offices today where an unrelenting day and far-into-the-night defensive is being waged in behalf of some of the region's historic enterprises.

It's a dramtic story, this effort of America's first industrial center to prosper in a world commerce that constantly tries to pass New England by. Buffeted by lower wage competition in the South, and tossed by unfavorable freight differentials, skippers at the helm of several New England factories find themselves confronted with what appears to them to be an even more serious menace in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's free-trading proclivities.

One Thing, Then Another

Hardly had Yankee shoemakers recovered from exerting their last ounce of pressure against lowered tariffs on shoes imported from Czechoslovakia than the State Department calmly announced its intention of negotiating a treaty with Great Britain. New England immediately thought of its cotton and woolen textiles, and manned the gun. The first shots were fired Thursday afternoon in a mass meeting at the State House. There will be more before the hearings open in Washington before the Committee on Reciprocity Information next month.

In the case of the Czechoslovakia treaty, the final outcome of which is still pending in Washington, the issue was reasonably clear cut. The shoe manufacturers were chiefly concerned about competition from the Bata firm, which specializes in cement-soled women's shoes, retailing in the $2 price range.

In the case of the treaty, or series of treaties, proposed to be negotiated with the British Commonwealth of Nations, the issues are so complex that the chief danger in discussing them lies in the possibilities for over-simplification. In the case of shoes the potential competition was no more welcome in the Middle West than it was in New England; but in the case of the Anglo-American agreement, it appears that while New England may fight it, other parts of the nation may enthusiastically support the move.

Variations

In other words, it seems that the interests of the nation are not exactly parallel to those of New England. Furthermore, the interests of New England as a whole may not precisely follow the interests of certain specific manufacturers in New England, particularly in Massachusetts.

To explain: The competition offered by Great Britain in textiles is confined largely to high-quality cotton shirtings and best-quality woolens for clothing. These are the products which in America are chiefly made in Massachusetts. The fine cotton goods are mostly woven in Fall River. New Bedford and East Boston. The high-grade woolens

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:45.

Shubert—
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne, director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 11:56 3:37, 6:15, 7:59, 10:40. Stage: Marjorie Gainsworth, Cookie Bowers, Chuck & Chuckles.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 2:30, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:30, 6:30, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Leo Carillo and Ann Dvorak. 2, 5:00, 8:10. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 6:50, 10:00.

University—
Robert Young and James Stewart in "Navy Blue and Gold." 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also Mickey Rooney in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Nub—
Jackie Cooper in "Boy of the Streets," 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 9:55 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

Exeter—
"Friday the 13th," with Jessie Matthews and Sonnie Hale. 2, 4:45, 7:45. Also Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn in "Stage Door." 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"The Awful Truth," with Irene Dunne. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Paul Robeson.

Uptown—
"Damsel in Distress," starring Fred Astaire and Joan Fontaine. 12:46, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2:40, 5:36, 8.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Beloved Enemy," Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. 12:20, 4:05, 7:50. Also "A Star Is Born," starring James Gaynor and Fredric March. 2:05, 5:50, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman, Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Hugh Herbert. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Invisible Menace," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Boston—
"International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 11:10 a. m., 1:27, 4:30, 7:17, 10:04. Also "Double Danger," with Preston Foster and Whitney Bourne. 12:47, 3:39, 6:07, 8:54.

State and Orpheum—
"The Last Gangster," starring Edward G. Robinson. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:30. Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:05.

Tremont—
Elisabeth Bergner and Raymond Massey in "Escape Me Never." 9, 12:30, 4:10, 8. Also "The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold and Frances Farmer. 10:32 a. m., 2:07, 5:37, 9:47.

Metropolitan—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:30, 9:45. Stage: "Pirates on Parade," Condos Bros. Rigoletto Bros., Aimee Sisters and others.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer; Isabel Jeans and others. Scollay: 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Sergeant Murphy." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"How to Start the Day," "Sport at West Point," Xavier Cugat and His Orchestra. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Skating carnival starring Sonja Henie. North Station. 8:15.

Ford Hall Forum—
Miss Martha Gellhorn will speak on "Behind the Lines in Spain." 7:45.

Boston Garden—
Skating carnival starring Sonja Henie. North Station. 8:15.

Monday

Hotel Kenmore—
John George Bucher, F. R. G. S., speaker at the meeting of the New England Women's Club. Subject, "Finland—She Pays Her Debts." 2:30.

Concert Calendar

Copley Plaza—
Fourth concert given under the auspices of the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. George Silberberg, flute; Lee Costa, accordion; Elinor L. Benedick, cello; Margaret Ruzkjian, piano. 10:45 a. m. Feb. 8.

Longy School of Music—
Faculty concert. Raphael Silverman, violinist; Elmer Schoettle, pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15. Feb. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Judith Litante, soprano. 8:15. Feb. 8.

Somerset Hotel—
Recital of MacDowell music by Dai Buell, pianist. Ballroom. 11 a. m. Feb. 9.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Frank Glazer, pianist. 8:15. Feb. 9.

Harvard University (Paine Hall, Music Bldg.)—
Sonata recital by Klaus Goetze, pianist. 8:30. Feb. 10.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Cleveland Orchestra. Artur Rodzinski, conductor. Rose Pauly, Hungarian prima donna. 8:15. Feb. 10.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, pianist, assisting artist. 2:30. Feb. 11.

Trinity Court (Monroe Hall)—
Calvaire lecture-recital. Donald Thayer duFresne, speaker; Robert Strassburg, concert pianist. 8:30. Feb. 11.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15. Feb. 11.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Eugene Ormandy, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 8:15. Feb. 12.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Talk by Prof. Marston Balch on "How to Get the Most Out of Playgoing." 3:30.

Kingsley Hall, Ford Building—
Regular Ford Hall Town Meeting. Bowdoin Street. 4:30.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Kirsten Flagstad, assisted by Edwin McArthur. 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Ninetieth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Ouida Blatt, Brookline, pianist, guest soloist. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Musical program presented by Miss Gleason, Mr. Malkin and Mr. Litwin. Fenway Court. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Song recital by Sibyl Webb. Copley Square. 8.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
Talk by Prof. Marston Balch on "How to Get the Most Out of Playgoing." 3:30.

Kingsley Hall, Ford Building—
Regular Ford Hall Town Meeting. Bowdoin Street. 4:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Unemployment Cut Sharply In Massachusetts

25.9 P. C. Decrease Since 1934 Reported by Planning Board

Survey Astonishes

Result of Survey Is Taken as Proof of Stability of State's Industries

A 25.9 per cent drop in Massachusetts employment during the past four years was reported today by the Massachusetts State Planning Board in making public a statistical survey completed by the Industrial Division.

While numerous groups were startled by the Board's announcement, coming during the present business recession in which job losses have been occuring with almost alarmingly rapidity, the survey was based upon a comparison between the 1934 Massachusetts unemployment census conducted by the State Department of Labor and Industries with CWA and ERA funds and the Biggers national unemployment census of November, 1937.

The 1934 Massachusetts unemployment census, believed to be the only comprehensive survey of the problem in any one state, showed 624,526 persons either totally unemployed, partially unemployed or on relief projects. The November, 1937 Biggers report showed only 462,978, a drop of 162,548 or 25.9 per cent.

Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Planning Board, pleased by the cheerful aspects of the report, said:

"The estimated decrease in unemployment throughout the State as a whole indicates the stability of Massachusetts industries. While Massachusetts still has a large percentage of unemployed, when compared with the country, no long-term comparison of unemployment gain or loss in the Commonwealth should be made with the country as a whole, but with the individual states principally competitive with this State."

Not All Rejoicing

State rejoicing over the reported 25.9 per cent decrease in unemployment was somewhat dampened, however, by the fact that even the Biggers estimate of 462,978 unemployed persons in Massachusetts represents approximately 10.5 per cent of the total production of 4,301,931. Yet the 1934 percentage was 34.5 per cent.

Furthermore, the Biggers report revealed a higher percentage of unemployment in New England than in any other section of the United States outside of the Middle Atlantic States.

Even the Planning Board's own figures showed the present industrial plight of such textile cities as New Bedford, Fall River and Lawrence.

New Bedford's November, 1937, figures show a total of 25,429 totally or partially unemployed, compared with 16,040 in 1934, an unemployment jump of over 9000. New Bedford has a population of approximately 112,000.

Fall River, with a 115,000 population, showed an unemployment increase from 18,056 to 20,558 in the same period, while in Lawrence, with a population of 85,000, unemployment jumped from 18,951 to 21,523.

But while New Bedford, Fall River and Lawrence were showing sizable unemployment increases, the cities of Boston, Worcester, Quincy, Springfield, Cambridge and Lynn were experiencing sharp unemployment decreases, according to the Planning Board's survey.

Boston a Bright Spot

Boston, a city of 780,000, showed the sharpest decrease, unemployment slumping from 126,359 to 78,761, or a drop of about 47,000, a bright spot in the State's industrial picture.

Worcester, with approximately 195,000, found only 16,920 unemployed in 1938 compared with 23,905 in November, 1937.

Shortly the Board will issue comparisons of the 1934 and 1937 unemployment totals for each city and town in the State, so that local authorities may have use of these figures.

Meanwhile, a breakdown of the total State unemployed shows that in January, 1934, 346,021 persons were totally unemployed and wanting work compared with 248,484 in November, 1937. During the same period the number working on various relief projects slumped from 104,834 to 79,135. The number of part-time workers who were desiring more employment also dropped from 173,671 to 135,359.

McCormack Talk With President 'Merely Social'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Representative John W. McCormack, dean of New England Democrats in Congress, insists that a luncheon engagement he had with President Roosevelt yesterday was "merely social."

After spending an hour with the President in his office, Mr. McCormack declined to say whether the New England flood control or Massachusetts' political situation were discussed. The President's son, James, a figure of increasing importance in Massachusetts politics, was out of town.

The Massachusetts congressman said his bill embodying the Administration's proposal for solution of the tangled New England flood control situation was tied up in committee pending the customary report from War Department engineers as to its merit. He reported that Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts has come out in favor of the bill, but that certain other governors are still adamant in their opposition.

'Lost' Concerto Heard

The Arts in Boston

The now famous Violin Concerto of Schumann came to a rather belated Boston performance yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. As soloist for the fifteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin presented it, along with the Mendelssohn Concerto. Elsewhere, he has paired the Schumann with the Brahms Concerto, in order to permit listeners to judge for themselves how much Schumann's work influenced Brahms. But it is not necessary to hear them on the same program to realize that Brahms owed much less to Schumann for his Violin Concerto than Shakespeare owed to Painter for "Othello." Perhaps Dr. Koussevitzky persuaded Mr. Menuhin that it would be kinder to Schumann to substitute the Mendelssohn for the Brahms.

Certainly the Mendelssohn sounded like great music, following the Schumann. We may as well face the fact that this "lost" concerto of Schumann's is poor stuff. Its interest depends upon the publicity that has been given it, and much of that has been misleading. The score was never lost, and those who have revived it have done a disservice to its composer. No doubt their intentions were of the best, but Joachim proved himself a better friend to Schumann when he tried to keep this concerto out of sight and hearing. It is a dull, tedious, garrulous and empty score.

Mr. Menhuin played it as if he believed in it, as indeed he must have done to revive it. He did all he could to make it acceptable, but in vain. He was fortunate in having the opportunity provided by the Mendelssohn Concerto for the better display of his talents. These talents are still impressive. When he returned to Boston recently, after two years of absence, to give a sonata recital with his sister, he did not appear to have profited from his retirement so much as we had expected. It seemed possible then that he was toning down his performance to match that of his young companion. But yesterday again he gave evidence of less growth than we had anticipated. He played the Mendelssohn well, but not well enough. Neither his tone nor his style had the necessary breadth. He played the music as one who had been taught well and who had learned his lesson well, but not with the freedom and expression of a great artist. Nevertheless he was accorded an ovation.

An item of the program that turned out to be of greater interest was the Symphony No. 2 ("Elegiaca") of Malipiero. The composer has been at some pains to clarify his title. It explains, he says in a program note, "how music that I wrote in the anxious and tragic months of the year 1936, a year which was full of sadness, yet remains outside of the events and has an elegiac character."

Fortunately the music is clearer than the explanation. It is pleasant music, built transparently on polyphonic lines. It is classical in style, with just enough harmonic seasoning to make it palatable. It poses no problems and makes no pretensions, but maintains a nostalgic mood with an air of restraint. It was beautifully played.

The program closed with the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman." L. A. S.

"The Last Gangster"

The latest episode in Edward G. Robinson's cinema career of crime—and the final one if we can believe the title—came to the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday. For those who have never witnessed Mr. Robinson as a public enemy, "The Last Gangster" may be of interest. It is a fairly good melodrama but contains little that has not been told before and nothing that has not been told at least as well. Mr. Robinson's vitality is frequently the only thing that holds the story together.

"The Last Gangster" deals with the decline and fall of a racketeer who escapes nearly every other conviction only to be sent to Alcatraz prison for 10 years for income tax evasion. Here he learns that his wife has divorced him, that she has married another man and that his son is being brought up to know nothing about him. When the criminal has been released, the child is kidnaped by double-crossing cronies who torture the youngster to make his father tell where he has hidden a large sum of money. Released when this information is obtained, father and son set out for Boston. But instead of avenging himself, the gangster gives up the child and goes out into the rain to be shot down by an enemy of long standing.

Besides Mr. Robinson's there are interesting performances by Rose Stradner, a sensitive newcomer to these shores; James Stewart, Lionel Stander and John Carradine. But they are not sufficient to conceal the essentially melodramatic character of the film. This may not be "The Last Gangster" but it is certainly somewhere near being the least.

There is a homey quality about the companion film, the first in a new family series, "You're Only Young Once." Judge Hardy (Lewis Stone) takes his family on a vacation at Catalina Island and finds that catching sailfish is not his most serious problem. Both his children, Marian (Cecilia Parker) and Andy (Mickey Rooney), become romantically ensnared with the wrong sort of people, and just as the judge has tactfully untangled them, he learns that business affairs at home are in a perilous state. Fortunately all comes out well in the end. Despite one or two rather painful lapses, we look forward to the next visit from the Hardys—promised by Mr. Stone in a brief epilogue. Fay Holden and Sara Haden are in the cast. "You're Only Young Once" was directed by George B. Seitz and the screen play was built round characters created by Aurania Rouverol.

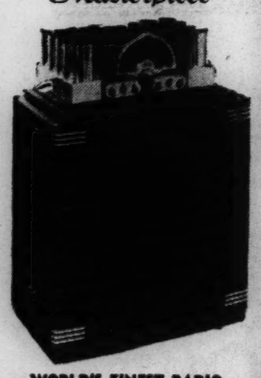
"Sergeant Murphy"

It is a pity that an otherwise refreshing picture, "Sergeant Murphy," should disqualify itself in the eyes of humane persons by capitalizing upon one of the most cruel of all sports—steeplechasing. It tells of a young army officer so devoted to his fine steed that when it is saved from destruction after an injury, he overcomes every obstacle to enter it in the Aintree steeplechase. Of course Sergeant Murphy wins. How many horses were crippled or killed, the film does not mention. Ronald Reagan, Mary Maguire and Ben Hendricks are in the cast.

"Sergeant Murphy" came yesterday to the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters, where the main feature is "Tovarich," with Charles Boyer, Claudette Colbert, Isabel Jeans, Basil Rathbone, Anita Louise, Melville Cooper and Maurice Murphy. It has been previously reviewed in this newspaper. J. D. B.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

McMURDO SILVER
Masterpiece



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Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 7

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Christian Science Lecture

For Monday, Feb. 7

8 p. m.—WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, Ill., from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Police Praised, —Reprimanded By City Justices

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Denial by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court this week of 364 petitions for abatement of taxes levied on stock dividends under an emergency measure passed in 1933 which the court held constitutional saved the Commonwealth approximately $8,000,000, it was learned today.

And according to James J. Ronan, assistant attorney general, the decisions also tend greatly to affect another class of cases in which the 10 per cent additional inheritance tax is being contested on the ground that such a tax cannot be constitutionally applied to the estate of a person passing on prior to enactment of the taxing statute.

"Refunds totaling $2,000,000 are sought in this group of cases," Mr. Ronan said. "It is, however, apparent from the cases rendered this week that a tax made retroactive, at least to the beginning of the year in which the taxing statute is passed will not now be held invalid because of its retroactive operation."

A decision for the appellants on the income tax cases would have meant almost doubling the state tax for the current year, Mr. Ronan added.

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Reprimand and praise within two days involving diligence of the Boston police from city justices . . . a notable circumstance for the annals of the law-enforcing body.

Yesterday, Judge Charles L. Carr, of Boston Municipal Court, caused reopening of the investigation of a fatality which occurred last May, by criticism of police action in the inquest report, and recommendation that grand jury action be taken by the district attorney's office. "I think the case has not been sufficiently investigated," said Judge Carr in his report, adding that police officials had failed to co-operate fully when he requested further witnesses be produced.

Edward W. Fallon, police superintendent, said last night that the case would be reopened.

However, on Thursday, Judge William C. Giles of Suffolk Superior Court, in finding two men not guilty of receiving stolen goods, told the prosecutor that he thought police and the district attorney's office were warranted in bringing the case to trial, although after presentation of the evidence he still felt reasonable doubt existed that the men were guilty.

♪ ♪ ♪

Anxiously awaiting their turn, 28 potential lawyers, armed with briefs, pleas, and other legal documents, appeared in the Courthouse this week in response to the first summons for the oral examination for those selected from the 495 who attempted written tests on Dec. 29.

Few more than 200 are expected to be admitted to the bar after oral quizzing by the board of bar examiners. Approximately 425 are admitted yearly in semi-annual examinations.

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More than 50 decisions were handed down by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court this week after sitting for two weeks in consultation. Among them were rulings holding the vaccination statute of 1855 constitutional, affirming the decree of the state appellate tax board in refusing to grant abatements on income taxes levied on stock dividends, and one opinion which inferred that stepping stones were still practical.

♪ ♪ ♪

The approaching holiday recalled to two lawyers this week the story of how Abraham Lincoln, whose record in the courtroom is often lost in his tenancy of the White House, saved his client by clever cross-examination.

A witness testified that he actually saw the defendant, Lincoln's client, strike the deceased with a sling shot. Lincoln compelled him to set the time at which he saw the blow struck as about 11 at night.

Q. "Foliage on the trees was rather thick, wasn't it?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "How then did you see the assault?"

A. "By moonlight."

Q. "You say this assault at 11 at night, in woods where foliage was thick, saw all that happened by moonlight—there was no other light?"

A. "That's what I said."

Deliberately, Lincoln turned to the jury and pulled from his pocket an old almanac which he offered in evidence—and carefully read from it that the moon on the night in question was unseen and didn't rise until one the next morning.

His client was acquitted, and the witness arrested as the guilty party.

There are many variations of the story, and the attorneys discussing it at recess refused to vouch of its exactness.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Feb. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Velvet Permanent Oil Waves
Coiffures of Flattering Simplicity
Fritz Ritter
Hotel Bigelow or Hotel Kenmore
Ken. 0392
Ken. 7613
BOSTON

Filene's
BOSTON
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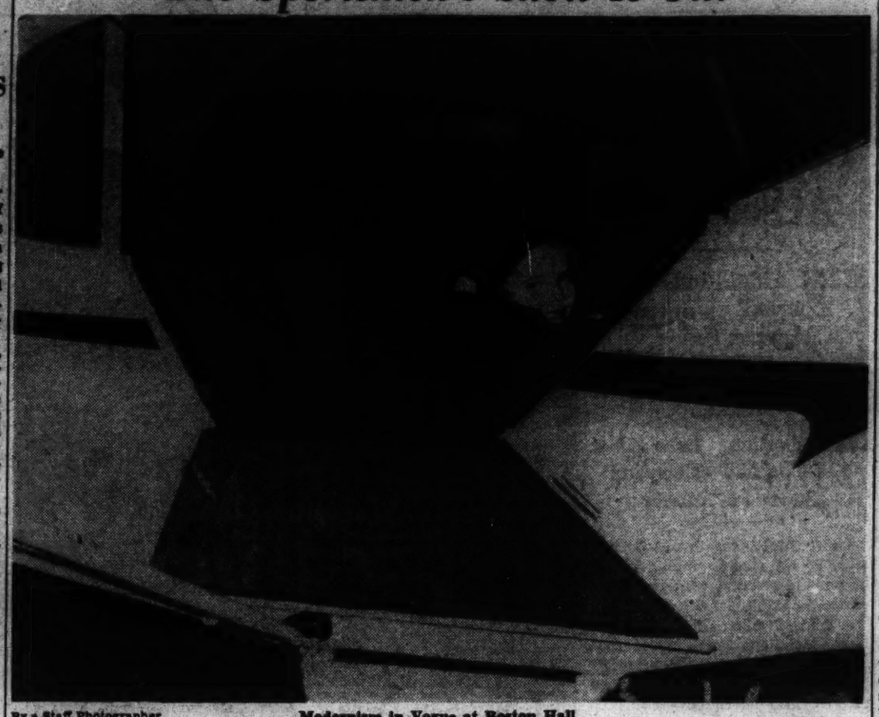
Come in and let our Credit Office help you with your particular problem by means of Filene's PERSONALIZED* Credit.
*Trademark Reg. Mat.
Credit Office Seventh Floor

The Sportsmen's Show Is On!



By a Staff Photographer

Modernism in Vogue at Boston Hall

Airplanes Enter the Picture

The Sportsmen's Show has taken to the air this year. Nancy Jean Kittell whose father was exhibiting sailboats on the floor below, is shown sitting in popular two-seater monoplane. It is offered at a price—including instruction at a suburban airport—which compares favorably with the cost of "sleeping car automobiles" and trailers, an dis much lower than that of the cabin cruisers which are still prominent in the show, which opened at noon today in Mechanics Hall.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Story of Industry;	Metropolitan Opera:	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15	"Gas Industry"	"Der Rosenkavalier"	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	Boston Hour	Hal Grayson's Orch.	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00	News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue";	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Ben Feld's Orch.	News; Nagel's Orchestra	Talk; Sportsmen's Show	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Ben Feld's Orch.	Nagel's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Sport results	Evening Serenade
7:00	Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Variety program	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Swing Session	Message of Israel	Variety program	Dance Orchestra	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Band concert: A.	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Pancho's Orchestra	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45	Fryer, guest cond.	Jim's Question Bee	Sports commentator	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00	Columbia Work-	Popular orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; solo-	N. E. Mayors' Dinner;	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	shop: dramatic sk.	Popular orchestra	lists; orchestra	speakers	"Melody Ensemble"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Continental Review";	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45	sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	ry; soloist; orchestra	soloist; chorus	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Johnny Long's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	dramatic sketches	Johnny Long's Orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Wanamaker Mile	Millrose Games
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Wanamaker Mile	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30	guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Johnny Messner's Orch.	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; Broadcasting	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Jack Brauner's Orch.	Joe Marbla's Orchestra
11:15	"Ounce 'er Fun"	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Hockey report	Joe Marbla's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	President's Birthday
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Stars Over Manhattan	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	President's Birthday

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music for You"
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30	"Read of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Fashion talk
10:30	Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poetry; organ	Vocal recital
11:15	Dramatic sketch	Ralph's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Musical program	Organ recital
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Information Service	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Little Show; stock	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	quotations	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music Lessons	In the Music Room
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00	News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Way Down East"	Comedy; orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
2:15	"The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	Musical Journal	Paul Joyce, songs
2:30	American School of	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Dance Melodies
2:45	the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Raoul Nadeau, songs	Dance Melodies
3:00	News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15	"Meet the Stars"	tra; Alex. Leveaton,	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Street Scene	violinist; Joseph Ma-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45	C. Hector's music	riano, flutist	"The Guiding Light"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's music	Stocks; Club Matinee;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:15	Poetry contest	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Boy Scout program	Lowell Thomas, news	Boy Scout program	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Songs and Pastor"	Sportsmen's Show	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	J. Shannon, songs	Sportsmen's Show	"Songsmiths"	Studio speaker	Message to Motorists
7:45	Boake Carter	"Dr. Dollar"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organ	Sweet Music
8:00	Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Christian Science Lec-
8:15	dramatic sketch	sketches; music	Nola's Orch.; solos	Morton Gould's Orch.	ture by Richard J.
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; mixed	New Haven Symphony	Davis, C. S., of Chicago,
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Orchestra; David Stan-	Ill.
9:00	Theater: "Anna	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	ley Smith, conductor;	Piano and organ duo
9:15	Christie"; Spencer	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Mills' Orch.	Beal Heber, soprano;	Toby Harris' Orchestra
9:30	Tracy; Joan Craw-	ductor; Willard M.	Phil Spitalny and His	William Lyon Phelps,	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	ford; Geo. Marion	Kiplinger, speaker	Girls; soloist	commentator	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30	"Brave New World";	National Radio Forum:	"For Men Only"; Van	Henry Weber's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:45	dramatic sketch	Sen. Edward R. Burke	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody: A.	Amateur Hour
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Baggiore, tenor	"The Monitor News"
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Eddy Rogers' Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Jewish world program	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Jewish world program	Harper's Varieties
10:30	Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Pianoleers
10:45	string ensemble	song dramatization	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00	Old South Church	News; vocalist	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15	Old South Church	Noon Journal	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30	Old South Church	Felix Knight, songs	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45	Old South Church	Sports commentator	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	Gems of Melody	Southernaires; Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	Commentator	male quartet	prano; organist	Organist	The Italian Hour
12:34	Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45	and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00	Temple Obabel	conductor; Viola Philo,	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Shalom program	soprano	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Foreign news	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45	"Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	Community Fund	Magic Key; Philadelphia	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	speaker	Orchestra; Eugene	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Dramatic sketch	Ormandy, conductor;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	New Poetry Hour: A. M.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	with Jean Hersholt	Ria Ginster	sketch	Sullivan	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender";	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:15	monic - Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:30	Orchestra, Georges	Frank Simons's Band	"Sunday Drivers";	"Musical Gondolier"	Accordian Band
3:45	Enesco, conductor	Frank Simons's Band	novelty program	Network program	Television talk
4:00	New York Philhar-	National Vespers	"The Shadow"; mystery	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:15	monic - Symphony	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	Studio speaker
4:30	Orchestra, Georges	Jean Ellington, songs	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Hawaiian Music
4:45	Enesco, conductor	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	The Lutheran Hour	tions: sketch	"Time to Sing"
5:00	Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15	ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45	his orchestra	Edward Davies; orch.	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00	Joe Penner; Jim-	Variety Show; quartet;	"Rum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest so-	"Ladies of Rhythm"
6:15	my Grier's Orch.	orchestra	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	loist; orchestra	Soprano recital
6:30	Shaw and Lee, vo-	Studio musicale	News Service	Broadcast from S. S.	Dramatic program
6:45	cal groups; orch.	News commentator	Popular variety	Normandie	Dramatic program
7:00	Jeanette MacDon-	Address by Cordell Hull,	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15	ald; W. Evans; or.	Secretary of State	Baker; orchestra	Recorded music	Violin ensemble
7:30	Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Dance orchestra	Roving Reporter
7:45	edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	interview	Dance orchestra	Swing quintet
8:00	Network program	Dramatic sketch	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America"; his-	Friendly Singer
8:15	Network program	Dramatic sketch	Twins; D. Lamour;	torical drama	Music of the Masters
8:30	Harry Owen, song-	Ernest Gill's Orchestra;	John Carter; Edgar	Speakers from Faneuil	Community Fund
8:45	ed; soloist; orch.	soloists	Bergen, ventriloquist	Hall: Gov. Charles F.	Movie Stardust
9:00	Jascha Heifetz,	Tyrone Power; Ann	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Hurley; Lieut. Gov.	"Five Star Final"
9:15	violinist, symph'y	Sothern; sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Kelley; others	"Five Star Final"
9:30	orchestra, Frits	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"News Tesiers"	David McEwenny, songs
9:45	Reiner, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Leo Allen's Orchestra	Request Serenade
10:00	Foundation; drama	NBC Symphony Orch.	"Rising Musical Stars";	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:15	and orchestra	Arturo Toscanini, con-	chorus; guest; orch.	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and By-	ductor; Ezio Pinza;	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	"Impressons"; Raoul	Good Will Hour
10:45	lines"; comment	E. Thorberg	matic program	Nadeau	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Commentator
11:15	J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Commentator	String ensemble; vo-
11:30	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	calists
11:45	Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Local Labor on Public Works Advanced in the Legislature

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Beacon Hill experienced busy but featureless legislative days during the past week as committees hearing work reached near mid-season speed.

The major debate in the Senate occurred when the out-of-Boston Senators forced to a third reading a bill requiring the State Public Works Department to hire 75 per cent local labor on local highway projects. In the House, legislation allowing towns and cities to tax Federal housing projects also went to a third reading. The legislative week is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed three bills authorizing the towns of Tyngsborough, Dracut and Chelmsford to vote on whether to place the local chiefs of police under civil service protection.

Significance: These measures are among several special civil service bills under which the present incumbents would be blanketed into their jobs. Proponents claim the legislation will take the police out of politics. Opponents charge the bills are being forced through by politicians eager to protect their men.

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Action: Signed a bill allowing the town of Cummington to vote at the coming town election on whether to allow sales of beer and wine in the town.

Significance: Special legislation is necessary to allow a "license" referendum at any time other than the regular November state election. The Cummington authorization was granted because of the closeness of the November, 1936, vote against the "license."

The House

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill allowing Massachusetts cities and towns to tax Federal housing projects.

Significance: Boston and Cambridge are losing several thousand dollars in annual taxation on Federal housing projects. Most experts agree, however, the legislation is useless.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading legislation authorizing town referenda on placing under civil service protection the chiefs of police of Auburn and Edgartown, chiefs and permanent members of the police forces in Oak Bluffs and Tisbury, and the chiefs of the fire departments of Bourne, Belmont, Greenfield, Ware.

Significance: Same as on the bills signed by the Governor.

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Action: Adopted, with the Senate, an emergency preamble on a bill, previously passed, making it mandatory for the Governor to issue a proclamation an April 19, Patriots' Day.

Significance: Under the present system it is optional with the Chief Executive whether or not he issues a proclamation. The emergency preamble was necessary to make the bill effective before the coming April 19 celebration.

The Senate

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill passed by the House requiring at least 75 per cent of the laborers hired on a State Highway project shall be residents of the local highway district.

Significance: Out-of-Boston Senators are eager to block the transportation of hundreds of Boston residents to work in other highway districts, the system now practiced. This system, they charged, deprives local laborers of rightful employment.

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Action: Refused to reconsider action under which it threw out proposals to investigate thoroughly bribery charges hurled against legislators by Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service.

Significance: The failure of the Senate to authorize a complete investigation gave rise to the uncorrected suspicion in many quarters that the charges were true, at least in part.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing Berkshire county commissioners to appropriate up to $10,000 to advertise Berkshire Hills' recreational facilities.

Significance: The county appropriation would match public donations for the purpose. Such advertising has already proved beneficial.

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Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill passed by the House authorizing the State Department of Public Utilities to require installation of reflector buttons on railroad grade crossing signs.

Significance: The Department made the request for authority, believing present statutes do not extend such powers. Departmental officials believe the buttons would promote highway safety by making the warning signs more noticeable at night.

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Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill extending to June 30, 1939, the existence of the State Emergency Public Works Commission.

Significance: This Commission was first established in 1933 to pass on applications for Federal grants to finance in part local public works projects. The Commission has several incompleted projects now before it.

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Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse committee report on a bill to eliminate the $100 tuition fee charged at Massachusetts State College.

Significance: The proponents contend the tuition fee blocks many needy residents from a college education.

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Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on legislation requiring the establishing of a board of finance in Boston when the tax rate exceeds $32 per $1000 valuation.

Significance: The petitioner called for defeat of his own proposal after Maurice J. Tobin had been elected Mayor of Boston.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Feb. 6

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL (15.25mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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442 STUART STREET

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
222 Newbury Street
SUNDAY DINNER BY THE FIRESIDE—12:30-2:30
Supper served from 6-8

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
A Happy Start for the Evening
Exceptional Dinners
Prompt, Inviting Service
5-8 P. M.
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Port Is Facing Busy Week-End With Movement of Many Ships

In Boston Today

Many Sailings Mark Week-End

Sailing of two deep-water passenger liners today and arrival of the Danish motorship Astri from South America in the new Esso-Brodin Line's service to Boston, opened the week-end marine activities which involve the arrival of 13 vessels of all kinds.

First to leave port was the white cruise ship Lady Somers, of the Canadian National Steamships, off for a 19-day trip to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica with nearly 100 passengers. Close behind was the Caledonia of the Anchor Line, with 129 passengers for Cobh, Belfast and Glasgow.

Arriving today was the Astri with nine passengers and a general cargo from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro. Lester N. Stockard, vice-president and general manager of the line, and Ray H. Rodey, local agent, welcomed the skipper and the motorship.

Tonight, the Cunard Brocklebank freighter Marwarri is due from Calcutta after a fast passage of 31 days. The usual time for logging the 9701 nautical miles ranges close to 40 days and the Marwarri's time breaks the previous record of 33 days.

On the passenger list of the Caledonia was Prof. J. D. Wild of Harvard University, with Mr. Wild and their two children. Professor Wild is going to England for research work and study. Also sailing was Ketrogadda Bella Kirshna, a recent graduate of Harvard University, going to England for further study before returning to his home in Madras, India.

No passenger ships are expected Sunday and the Cunard White Star liner Samaria from Liverpool and Cobh, is due Monday.

Nursery Group Holds Conference

Should nursery schools be part of America's public educational system? This question, asked this morning by Mrs. Elizabeth Healy Ross of New York City at the first all-day institute of the Nursery Conference Group, was discussed by over 100 leaders and teachers in the nursery school field at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

"The history of the kindergarten movement in the United States seems to be repeating itself," said Mrs. Ross, who represented the Co-operative School for Student Teachers in New York City. "Thirty years ago the thought of having kindergartens in public schools appeared to be a day dream, yet now they are generally accepted as a necessary part of education.

Originated In London

"Nursery schools for children from 18 months to four years, which originated in London's poorer sections, have been steadily gaining in favor for the past fifteen years," Mrs. Ross explained, "but during the recent lean years they received a tremendous impetus in the United States, for professional nursery school educators have sponsored and helped develop over 1,700 WPA nurseries to insure good care of children, and to train them in self-help and consideration of others."

The present problem, according to Mrs. Ross, is the future status of these schools as WPA funds are withdrawn.

Sunken Vessel Viewed as Hazard

The William S, a fishing vessel which sank lanst week, regarded as a hazard to navigation on the eastern entrance to Nantucket Sound, was sighted this morning off Great Sound Shoals, according to reports from the Coast Guard Headquarters.

The cutter Algonquin and a Salem naval base seaplane spotted the wreckage in 4½ fathoms of water. The forecastle and main mast were seen floating. The remains of the vessel will be destroyed.

Medfield Inmate Attacks Sleepers

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, chairman of the special commission on mental diseases, this morning confirmed a report that an inmate of the Medfield State Hospital experienced "a mental explosion" at 2:30 a. m. this morning and attacked three patients sleeping in the corridors, because of overcrowding, with a piece of metal wrenched from a bathroom fixture. The men were not seriously injured and he was quickly subdued.

'Trouble I've Seen' Author to Speak

Martha Gellhorn, youthful author of "The Trouble I've Seen," now in its fourth printing, will lecture in Ford Hall Sunday evening at eight o'clock. She has just returned from Spain.

The book which made her well known, and which was recommended highly by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a vivid and realistic representation of conditions among the unemployed in America, resulted from a reporting job which she was sent to do for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration two years ago.

Harry L. Hopkins at that time was looking «for investigators to visit the industrial areas and report on how people were getting along. This was before the change of policy from giving relief to giving work. A St. Louis newspaper man presented Martha Gellhorn. Although she looked extremely young, for she is still in her twenties, and rather unused to the roughness of the life she was later to portray, she had already done some investigating of conditions among textile workers of England and France, and she was given the job.

Polish Art Broadcast

WIXAL will broadcast tonight at 6:30 a description of the art exhibit of the paintings of the late Stanislas Stueskgold, Polish artist, which will open here next week. It has been shown at the International Art Center in New York.

The 'Night School' Achieves a New Dignity

By a Staff Photographer
Suffolk University
Showing Addition Which Will Be Dedicated Sunday

Study
Class of Law School in Session

The Man Responsible
Dr. Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University and Dean of the Law School, With Cordia A. Bryant, Executive Secretary of the University

Suffolk University Order of Exercises

The order of exercises for the dedicatory ceremonies at Suffolk University tomorrow afternoon is as follows:

Prelude; Processional; Prayer—the Rt. Rev. Raymond A. Heron, Suffragan Bishop-elect, Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts; Response—"The Lord's Prayer."

Welcome to distinguished guests—Donald W. Miller, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Suffolk University.

Greetings from other universities and colleges—Herbert S. Avery, delegate from Boston University.

Acknowledgement of greetings—Gleason Leonard Archer, President of Suffolk University.

Hymn—"Morning Hymn."

Dedicatory Address — "The Function of the Evening University," by Professor Arthur Warren Hanson, Professor of Accounting and Dickinson Fellow of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Dedicatory Hymn — "Suffolk Hymn," with words by Elizabeth Glenn Archer.

Conferring of degrees; Announcements.

Benediction—Rt. Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, St. Paul's Church, Cambridge; Recessional; Postlude.

Music and Drama To Flourish On Air in Week End

The Week-End Radio

The National Broadcasting Company will continue its Saturday night drama in the half hour just before the Toscanini concert, which it inaugurated so auspiciously last week by Maxwell Anderson's radio play, "Second Overture."

"American Portraits" is the title of the new NBC drama series, and it will consist of a cavalcade of the lives of American men and women who have been honored by inclusion in the New York University Hall of Fame. The first in the series tonight will be devoted to the life of Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory." The NBC-Red Network will relay the "portraits" series at 9:30 p. m., to WNAC in Boston.

Raymond Scudder of NBC's continuity department, who is writing the drama series, is taking his biographical material from the "dictionary of American Biography," a mammoth work which has just been completed after 10 years' research. After the Jackson sketch the life of William Penn will be dramatized next week, followed by the life of Walt Whitman, the poet.

Other worthy dial entertainment tonight:

NBC Spelling Bee, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m., with team composed of five newspaper men of Boston, including one member from the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, in a "spell down" with five New York newspaper men.

Arturo Toscanini conducting NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC to WBZ and WNAC, 10 p. m., has programmed Vincenzo Tommasini's orchestration of four of Scarlatti's clavecin sonatas, arranged as a suite; Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony; "Queen Mab" Scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony; and Rossini's Overture to "Semiramide."

"Broadcasting Social and Economic Aspects," CBS-WEEI, 10:45 p. m., a talk by Com. T. A. M. Craven, member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Sunday

Dialworthy programs today include:

American premiere of Max Schonherr's "Austrian Peasant Tunes," by Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., also second and third movements of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4; Massenet aria and two Schubert songs by Viola Philo, soprano.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m., to play Bach, Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky items; Ria Ginster, soprano, in Mozart opera arias and modern song.

Georges Enesco continues directorship of New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra for one more concert, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m. Rudolf Serkin, piano soloist, in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto; Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, and Brahms' Fourth Symphony, by orchestra.

Vincent Lopez to present "streamlined" version of "The Star Spangled Banner" in "Radio Newsreel" period, NBC-Red to WNAC, 3 p. m., while Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts will discuss the Naval expansion program.

First relay from famous pyramids of Egypt, NBC-Red network to WNAC, 4 p. m., with discussions by noted Egyptologists at the location.

Address by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, first in series called "Paths of Prosperity," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 7 p. m., to introduce outstanding leaders in business, agriculture, labor, law, economics and education.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, to play the Andante Cantabile and Rondo from Mozart's Concerto in D major, Dvorak's "Humoresque," and Wieniawski's "Scherzo-Tarentelle," Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m. Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture, Glinka's "Kamarinskaya," and "Coronation Scene" from Moussorgsky's opera, "Boris Godounow," by orchestra, with John Gurney, baritone, and chorus assisting in Moussorgsky item.

Portion of Beethoven's Ninth or "Choral" Symphony to be relayed from Italian charities concert conducted by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.

Monday

A talk by President Roosevelt to the Boy Scouts inside the seeking lists on the radio Monday, Mutual to WAAB and Columbia to WEEI will relay in the Boston area at 6:45 p. m.

Monday's radio music schedules offer a portion of Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto," No. 4, and Haydn's fifth, or "Surprise" Symphony among the items in the Rochester Civic Orchestra concert, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m.; New Haven Symphony Orchestra playing Beethoven's "Choral" Symphony without the chorale finale, with Beal Nober, new American Wagnerian soloist, singing "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin" and "Brunnhilde's Song" from "Gotterdammerung," WAAB, 8:30 p. m.; Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting.

New England Disturbed

(Continued from Page 9)

are principally manufactured in the area around Lawrence and Lowell.

Those, then, are the communities where presumably the treaty, with lowered tariffs on textiles, would have the most effect. Those are the communities, led by Lawrence, which have thus far provided the spearhead of the campaign against the proposed treaty.

Illustrating, on the other hand, how New England sentiment may be divided on the treaty issue is the fact that the Port of Boston would appear likely to benefit handsomely from such an agreement.

A Port of Imports

The central fact about the port is that 90 per cent of its business lies in imports, only 10 per cent in exports. Under the Ottawa agreements with Britain, now in effect, Canadian ports receive certain preferences in shipments to and from the British Isles. Presumably, Boston shippers will ask that these preferences be removed in the Anglo-American treaty, and this will open up potentialities for thousands of tons of cargo.

Likewise, in the opinion of Boston's Foreign Commerce Club and others eager to see increased port business, the agreement with Great Britain would inevitably mean more trans-oceanic volume and if Boston were alert and enterprising in going after this volume, the port would prosper.

There is another group which favors the treaty. Of late years New England has stepped to the fore in the manufacturing of machine tools. The automobiles of Detroit are largely fashioned with New England machinery, and some of it has been shipped abroad. This is true, also, of textile machinery. The industry sees a wide field opening in the British Commonwealth and will hardly join any effort to block the path of entry.

Shoe Men Neutral

The shoe manufacturers will probably remain largely neutral during the negotiations. They put up a stiff fight against the Czech treaty, but in the case of Great Britain they see much less of a danger. Importations of British shoes at the moment are confined to men's high-priced oxfords, retailing at $10, $15 and up. While New England, particularly Massachusetts, has several factories producing in this quality, there have been few indications thus far that they will actively oppose the treaty.

Some other shoemakers are toying with the idea of sending low-price shoes into England. American shoes have a reputation for comfort abroad, but the chief objection to entering such a trade lies in the fact that England has a different system for sizing shoes, and to compete with the English-made product might require new manufacturing methods with regard to size. British styles are also different from American designs.

Such is the essence of New England's position on the proposed treaty.

Now, let us look into the case of those who believe they will suffer if the treaty is ratified without making special allowances for cotton and woolen textiles.

Although since the war America's cotton textiles have largely moved to the South, Massachusetts still ranks third in the number of spindles available, and still ranks out in front in production of lawns, nainsooks, broadcloths, and other high count fabrics. These materials require specialized machinery; they require exceptionally skilled labor.

Not all Massachusetts mills make such items their chief production, but those that do are vulnerable to a lowered tariff because such is precisely the goods that Great Britain now specializes in. For recent changes in the textile world have had their effect on England, too. Her production of coarser goods has been curtailed by increasing Japanese production.

This point is interesting because, in a way, it offers a guarantee that Great Britain will not prove to be a serious competitor in the coarser weaves. Neither the United States nor Great Britain will probably care to reduce their tariffs on lower 30 to 50-count cloths and thus invite a flood of Japanese merchandise.

That the fine-spinning industry should have become concentrated in Fall River, New Bedford, and East Boston will no doubt be regretted both in New England and Washington. These communities have been hard hit by the troubles of the textile industry.

Wool manufacturers have a somewhat different picture to offer. They say they have modernized and that they now produce the finest woolens in the world, but that English woolens have become so favorably known in the United States that many customers will pay a few dollars more for a suit or coat because it bears the British label.

Any lowering of tariff, they contend, would have more than the normal effect that could be expected on a purely price basis, and the effect of this would be to force American mills into production of the cheapest grades of materials, sacrificing the quality standards of the industry.

How the Market Differs

Another factor enters the picture, in that while the South can sell raw cotton abroad, the domestic woolen mills offer virtually the only market for the western wool growers.

The reader who has come this far will doubtless have concluded that no matter what the final effects of signing a treaty which included cotton and woolens, the immediate effect would be a further complicated domestic situation.

For those taking a general view, and assuming that the Federal Government could satisfactorily cushion the temporary effects in Massachusetts, the question resolves itself into the broad one of whether the trade agreements are in the end good for the nation as a whole.

Mr. Hull's theories in this regard are now well known. He conceives of the world as a community of nations not sufficient unto themselves but dependent upon neighbor nations for goods and materials which can best be produced in the separate communities. So long as this trade is free and easy, Mr. Hull sees no difficulties, but when barriers are erected and the raw or finished materials of one nation or another are blocked from commerce, a friction is set up which can ignite a war. Mr. Hull, in short, sees a very close connection between economics and war.

Mr. Hull's View

The answer to this problem appears simple to the Secretary of State—merely sign agreements lowering the tariffs, or causes of friction, between the nations, so trade can flow freely. On this basis, he has negotiated treaties with 16 nations. The one pending with Great Britain is far and away the most important. Mr. Hull speaks of it as being the keystone of his program. With it, his plan is given tremendous impetus. Without it, the others are of much reduced importance.

Naturally, interest in this treaty is intense in Washington. How much weight the combined voice of Massachusetts and even all New England can carry in the matter is an imponderable. But the Hull group is not likely to concede that domestic industry will suffer because of the agreement. Besides the advantages to the Port of Boston and to other lines of industry already mentioned, they will assert that consumption of cottons and woolens in this country can be greatly increased through lowered prices and that the domestic industry will be able to show a profit on the treaty by increasing production.

All these questions, of course, are intangibles which must be studied and weighed before the treaty is finally signed. Since preliminaries apparently required several years before the negotiations were even announced, it is presumed that plenty of time will be given the final considerations.

Expanded Suffolk University Is Ready for Its Dedication

Suffolk University, Boston's newest evening college, will dedicate its enlarged $750,000 building on Beacon Hill tomorrow with more than 1000 New England educational, business, political, and religious leaders scheduled to participate in the ceremonies.

At formal exercises to be held in the University auditorium on Temple Street, just behind the State House, delegates from 40 New England educational institutions, including Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts, and Boston University, will don caps and gowns to form part of the processional.

The principal address will be given by Arthur Warren Hanson, professor of accounting and Dickinson Fellow at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, who will speak on "The Function of the Evening University."

Brief remarks will also be made by President Gleason L. Archer, who founded the University as Suffolk Law School more than 30 years ago, and by several distinguished guests.

The cornerstone of the University's present building at 20 Derne Street was laid in 1920 by Calvin Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts. Growing enrollment made necessary the building of an annex in 1924, and during recent years forced an overflow into buildings on Hancock Street.

Recent Rapid Expansion

Three years ago Suffolk College of Liberal Arts was granted a State charter with the right to confer degrees. Subsequent establishment of three additional colleges—Journalism, Business Administration and a Graduate School of Law—brought urgent need for larger quarters. Suffolk University was granted a State charter by the Legislature in April, 1937.

It is the completion of the addition to the main building and annex at the corner of Derne and Temple Streets that is being celebrated tomorrow. The new section raises the building two stories and adds other floor-space which more than doubles its capacity.

In addition to class rooms and other student facilities, the new section includes a spacious general library, a paneled room for the use of the president and trustees, modernised executive offices and a faculty lounge.

A large recreation roof enables students and faculty members to play handball or tennis—right in the heart of the city. The total plant is now valued at $750,000, of which the addition represents approximately $250,000.

Graduates Widely Active

Suffolk has graduated more than 5000 men and women during its 30 years as a law school and university. Its alumni are active in many fields throughout the world. The University's present enrollment in all four colleges is about 1600.

The second semester of the current academic year, which began this week, saw the largest midyear freshman class in law in the school's history. Students attend, not only from Boston, but even commute from places as far away as Providence, Worcester, Salem, and Portland, Maine.

Situated directly across the street from the site of the first secondary school in the United States, the Boston English High School, which was established in 1821, Suffolk University offers evening work of college standard with a faculty composed of men who have received degrees from institutions all over the world.

Offers Variety of Courses

The university offers five-year courses leading to the B. A., B. S., and B. S. Ed. Degrees in Liberal Arts; the B. S. J. in Journalism; the B. S. and B. A., in Business Administration; as well as a four-year course leading to the LL. B., and a two-year course leading to the LL. M., open to law school graduates.

During the exercises tomorrow, honorary degrees will be conferred upon five Massachusetts citizens noted for their achievements in the field of education. They include Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College; Arthur Warren Hanson, Professor of Accounting at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; Wyman Parkhurst Fiske, Associate Professor of Accounting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Thomas Jefferson Boynton, President of the Suffolk University Corporation—all of whom will receive the degree of Doctor of Letters. An honorary degree of Master of Arts will be conferred upon Edith Lesley Wolfard, founder and director of the Lesley School in Cambridge.

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Skating Ability Has Small Part in 'Hollywood Ice Revue'—Crimson Plays Tonight

Sonja Henie A Movie Star Not a Skater

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood has transformed Sonja Henie, the skater, into something else. The little lady from Norway has placed her career under the direction of glamorous Hollywood and has profited. Her unprecedented tour of capacity houses in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Boston continues unbroken. But her skating has subsided to the background.

There is this to be said for Hollywood production—a star is starred in every sense of the word. In this present "Holywood Ice Revne" Miss Henie is favored with the experience of Hollywood production and nothing is overlooked to her advantage. The lighting effects, the scenes, the music, the spots on the program, the supporting cast and even the announcements are all for her.

Sonja flawlessly lives up to her presentation. She is admired and idolized by these capacity houses, show after show. She is the personification of grace and beauty and her mannerisms create a warmth that is undeniable. Any untoward incident, such as a slight fall last night, only arouses sympathetic enthusiasm and seemingly the young lady can do no wrong.

No Carnival

But, even if I'm the fellow portrayed as "They're all out of step but Jim," I cannot enthuse over the present Sonja Henie. First I led myself to expect a skating carnival. It has since been pointed out to me in no uncertain manner by Bob Hickey, press relation man for the show, that that impression was my own and I admit it. The billboards, posters and advance billing say nothing but "Sonja Henie." There is reference to the original cast which supported her in h recent movies, but nothing about their skating ability.

That supporting cast is interesting to me because I happen to have seen about all the local ice carnivals here since 1923. Last Tuesday I watched them trying to skate on the Garden ice and it is necessary to ignore their ability on the runners, because for the most part they have none. But here, again, came Hollywood influence because the ballet numbers were, for the most part, better trained units than I have ever seen before. The routines are excellent and any difficult skating turns are nicely avoided.

As for Sonja Henie she unquestionably holds all honors in the show business of skating. And yet she holds them because of her own individual personality and her established fame as a movie actress. Instead of being Sonja Henie the skater, she now has been transformed into Sonja Henie the movie star, who skates.

Charm Ahead of Ability

In the earlier days of her skating career, before the movie atmosphere entered, Miss Henie gave long exhibitions of free or fancy skating. Today she stresses only the highlights of past performances and brings her own charm and grace ahead of her skating ability. Frankly, I can name many skaters today who, if placed in this present show, would provide much more entertainment, but they do not have the name Sonja Henie.

There are many reasons why the present "Hollywood Ice Revue" includes no star skaters other than Sonja. With the present company Miss Henie cannot suffer by comparison. Other girls performing on skates today have added the spectacular to their routines and Miss Henie continues to perform her spins and whirls in truly orthodox polished style with little or no attempt at showmanship.

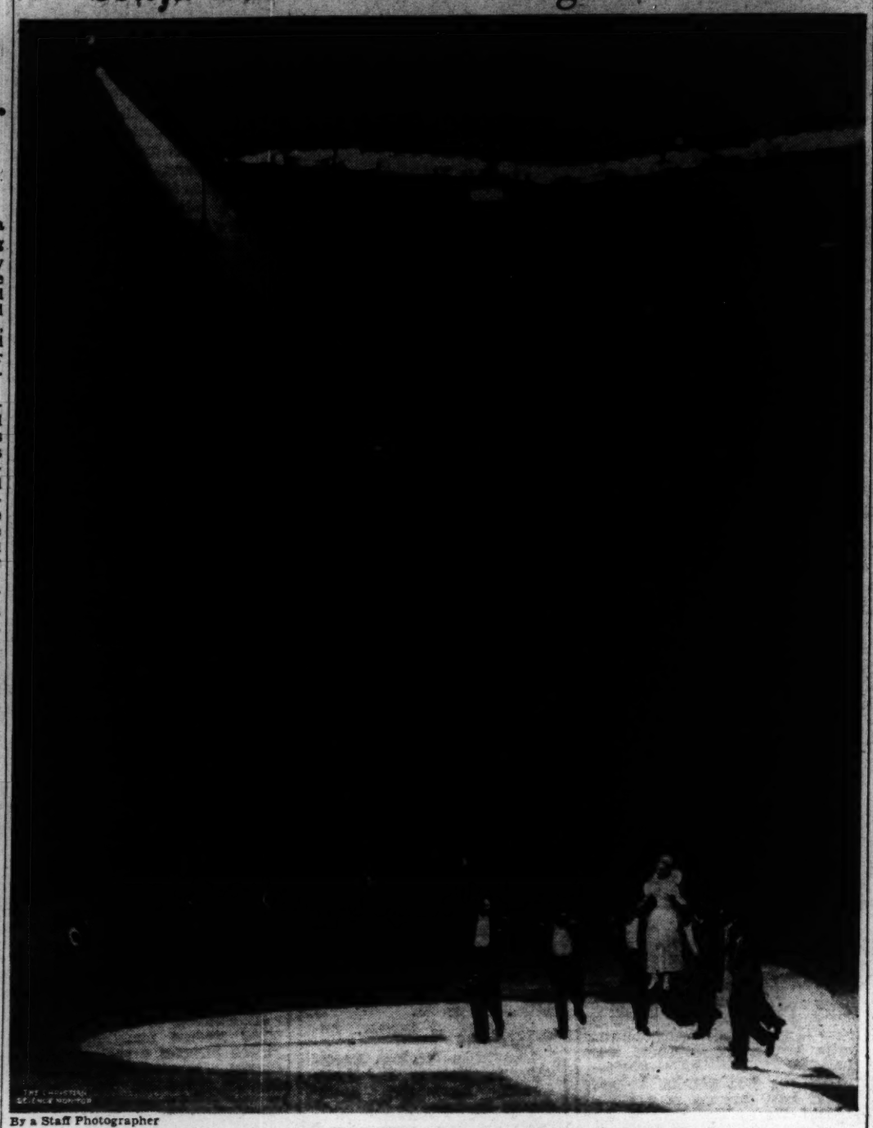
A simple cross-over step while skating backward, which came close to modern rhythm, drew more applause than any other skating execution she performed. Today the skate-minded public want modern dance interpretation on skates and while ballet is appreciated, it is minimized.

Boston has a skating public which is not approached by any other city in the country. The public here know and appreciate good skating because of having seen so much of it. They know what Sonja has done in the past and could do if necessary. But most of the patrons storming the Garden here night after night are not skate-minded spectators, they are really movie fans who want to see a favorite in a personal appearance.

During the present show there is a comedy skit put on by Jackson and Sisk that is a decided relief. While they put on a good burlesque I would shudder to think what the Shipstad-Johnson comedy team would do to the "Holywood Ice Revue." Of course I realize that I am not informing the promoters of anything they do not already know, but it has taken me this length of time to find out the answer to the popularity and succes of the "Hollywood Ice Revue."

It is not the ice—it is Sonja.

Sonja Bathed in Floodlight of Fame



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes From "Tales of Vienna Woods." One of the Group Numbers Featuring Miss Henie in the "Hollywood Ice Revue," Now at the Boston Garden and Closing Tomorrow Night

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Don't let those Di Maggio announcements fool you . . . The Bronx reports he will sign for $27,500—and get it. . . . Lou Gehrig is going to bid for $40,000. . . . And wind up somewhat short of that figure. . . . Trade winds blowing hot again in Cleveland and Boston. . . . Mel Harder for Eric McNair is the latest out of the cracker barrel. . . . Young Frank Kovacs is a cinch to give them all a run for a Davis Cup job this year.

Out of the rosters: Only player direct from college is Righthander Walt Zuehls, stepping from Wisconsin to the White Sox . . . Washington Senators do not even give the first names of their players . . . But take the trouble to list whether each is single or married . . . Score: bachelors 15, married 14 . . . Neatest job turned out by the Boston Red Sox, giving detailed data on every player's performance for last year, whether in the majors or minors . . . Detroit started out with a roster of 37, but have sent four down to Toledo already . . . Connie Mack has given up on Chubby Dean at first . . . Lists him as pitcher for this year's A's . . . International League and American Association contributing 75 players to the big leagues for spring tryouts . . . With the pennant winners, Newark and Columbus, sending 11 and 12, respectively . . . Carl Hubbell's brother John hits the Double-A this year, with Jersey City.

There's a report out that they're trying to match Notre Dame and Army for the Garden before the basketball season winds up . . . Frankie Frisch figures he will have more trouble signing Joe Stripp than any of the other Cardinal holdouts—not excluding Dis Dean and Ducky Medwick . . . Joe wants $10,000—which is big money in St. Louis . . . Metropolitan basketball writers are looking over the midwest and southwest for small college teams to show in the Garden . . . Possibly for an invitation tournament in March.

For a pitcher who won only four games last year, Gene Schott pulled the neatest trick of the month by getting a two-year contract out of Cincinnati . . . First basketball Roy Reigels of the season: Peterson, Northeastern freshman center, tossed a goal into the Brown Frosh basket in their game at Providence the other night . . . Davidson College boasts 22 alumni coaching athletics all over the country.

Indoor Tennis In Finals

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Billy Gillespie of Atlanta and the Scarborough (N. Y.) school and Bernard Jacoby of Evander Childs High School, New York, seeded first and second, reached the final round of the Eastern Interscholastic Indoor Tennis Championships yesterday. Gillespie easily defeated Melvin Schwartzman of Poly Prep, 6—4, 6—3, while Jacoby required three sets to eliminate Joel Adler of S. J. Tilden High, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Arnold College 43, American International 24.
St. Michaels 36, Norwich 27.

Swimming

Boston University 51, Coast Guard 24.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 8; Tulsa 1.

Olympics Meet Valleyfield Six

There's another afternoon of hockey entertainment for local fans tomorrow when the Boston Olympics meet the Valleyfield Braves in a Quebec Provincial Senior League game at the Boston Arena.

During practice sessions this week, Coach Hago Harrington has made several shifts which he feels will strengthen the local club. Jack Costello, former Dartmouth star, has been moved to the first line with Paul Guibord and Frankie Spain, thus giving the Olympics an all ex-Dartmouth combination. Guibord played with both Spain and Costello while in college, although Spain and Costello never worked as a unit.

Jack Harris will drop back and take over Costello's post on the Ford and Allen line where he seems to fit in. Harris has one of the most accurate shots on the team, and with such fine play makers as Allen and Ford feeding him, he should start climbing in the scoring column.

Harrington has about decided to put Al Dewey back with his old mates Lax and Jeremiah where he showed to advantage before he was forced out with an injury.

By making these shifts the Olympic mentor hopes the local boys will be able to keep a closer check on the Braves' two brilliant lines. The game is scheduled for 3 o'clock.

Slapnicka Tries To Reinstate Boudreau

DELRAY BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—C. C. Slapnicka, vice-president of the Cleveland baseball club, said last night the team would do everything in its power to bring about the reinstatement of Louis Boudreau, University of Illinois athlete.

Boudreau was recently declared ineligible because his mother accepted money from the Cleveland club. Slapnicka telegraphed a statement as follows:

"I as vice-president of the Cleveland club instructed Harold Irlan, Cleveland club scout, as representative to visit the Illinois athletic authorities at Champaign, Ill., immediately and make every effort to bring about the reinstatement of student Louis Boudreau.

"I have delegated full authority to Harold Irlan to sign for Big Ten athletic conference authorities to bring about full reinstatement of Louis Boudreau."

Sport vs. Politics

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind. (AP)—As you may have heard, they take basketball seriously in Indiana.

Manchester College officials today canceled a lecture by William S. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, when they discovered the date, March 5, was the start of the high school sectional cage tournament.

Hawks Are Hampered

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Mounting injuries caused Bill Stewart, manager of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, to search frantically for replacements yesterday. Four players were out. The Hawks acquired Ivan Nicholson, a left winger, from the Kansas City club of the American Association. Nicholson, 23 years old and weighing 163, will be in the lineup against Boston here Sunday night. Forwards March and Shill will be out of the game due to injuries received against Montreal.

Lash Runs Two Races Tonight In N. Y. Meet

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Don Lash, the laconic Hoosier who has brought the movies' double-feature controversy into foot racing, will be running strictly against the field tonight when he meets all sorts of champions and record-holders in the mile and two-mile races of the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

The national cross-country champion won't, on his own say-so, be out for any records. He's leaving the record-breaking plans to his rivals, who include Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani in the mile and Floyd Lochner, Tommy Deckard and Joe McCluskey in the two-mile.

Should Don, purely by accident better his own world record in the longer race or Cunningham's in the mile, that will be entirely incidental to his program of going out to win and never mind the stop-watch.

The milers and two-milers aren't, of course, the only athletes competing tonight. There are champions and near-champions in all of the 11 special events on the program, and crack college teams in the one-mile, two-mile and medley relays.

Nor is Lash the only runner competing in two events. Pittsburgh's John Woodruff is entered in his specialty, the 880, as well as being a member of the Panther relay team. Charley Beetham, formerly of Ohio State, will face the starter in the 600 and the half-mile. Allan Tolmich of Wayne University will seek a sprint-hurdles double.

But Lash's assignment is the most strenuous. He will start in the two-mile, his favorite, just an hour and fifteen minutes after he has met the country's best in the mile, won by Cunningham in four out of five attempts.

His mile-running strategy tonight, if so simple a procedure can be so named, will be to go out front from the start and attempt to stay there. "I can't turn on a 57-second finishing quarter like Cunningham," he explained, "so I try to open up a lead and wear the other boys down."

Lash, now studying jointly for his masters' degree and a position with the Indiana State Police, hopes to land that job so he can remain an amateur. Coaching would professionalize him. Don, only 24 now, plans to keep running until 1940, when he will seek a 5,000 or 10,000-meter berth on the U. S. Olympic team.

The roll-call of some of the other prominent contenders in the Garden events includes Jimmy Herbert, brilliant N. Y. U. sophomore who is favored to repeat in the 600; Ben Johnson and Perrin Walker, in the 60-yard dash; Forrest (Spec) Towns, Sam Allen and Jack Donovn, in the high hurdles; Mel Walker, Dave Albritton, Ed Burke, Corny Johnson and Les Steers, in the high jump; and the North Texas Teachers all-twin combination of Browns and Rideouts in the medley relay.

Mrs. King to Captain English Tennis Team

LONDON (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Mrs. M. R. King, the former Phyllis Mudford, who played for England in the Wightman Cup matches at Forest Hills in 1935, has accepted the captaincy of the 1938 British Wightman Cup squad.

Mrs. King also will head the Wightman Cup advisory committee which includes H. G. N. Lee, E. R. Avory, and Betty Nuthall.

The ranking British women players had asked the L. T. A. to replace the male captains of the past with a woman.

Philippine Crown Won by Washwoman

MANILA, Feb. 5 (AP)—For the second time in three years a washwoman is Philippine women's open golf champion.

Dominga Capati, who washes clothes for a living at a Calamba sugar estate, captured the title today from a classy field of American and other women players.

Dominga, lone native entry, totaled 360 for 72 holes to win by five strokes. Dominga, who first won the crown in 1936, also was medalist.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Boudreau Case

Announcement of the suspension of Louis Boudreau, captain of the University of Illinois basketball team, by the Western Conference athletic authorities has not only caused a big surprise in Big Ten circles as well as those of other college organizations; but it has brought out into the open once again a practice which should certainly be stopped. According to the announcement made, his suspension was based on his having verbally agreed to sign with the Cleveland baseball club, and for permitting the club to send $100 monthly checks to his mother. Of course, the inference is that the money was being sent to his mother in return for the alleged verbal agreement. There is no question but what, under such conditions, the Conference authorities were fully justified in suspending him from further participation in college competition.

© Harris & Ewing

Kenesaw Mountain Landis

Has Been Done Before

While one cannot very well condone such a thing, one cannot help having a certain amount of sympathy for the suspended athlete. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. It is not even the first time that such a thing has come to public attention, as I seem to recollect quite clearly a case in one of the big eastern universities where its baseball captain was declared ineligible because he had agreed to sign, or had signed, a professional contract which was not to go into effect until after he had graduated. Maybe there are many other similar cases existing at the present time which have not yet, and may never, become known. As a rule, such cases as these, as well as where an alumnus helps some athlete through college, come to public attention only by accident, and they are the ones which cause those who want to stop proselyting and subsidizing in college athletics the most trouble. And, by the same token, when they do come to the public's attention, they are the ones which cause the most criticism.

Leagues Should Stop Soliciting Undergraduates

As a result of this case there is one thing which should be done and done at once. It is a step which should be taken by the professional baseball clubs not only for the good of college baseball, but also for their own good. And the step is that they agree not to approach or let anyone else approach in their interests any college athlete until after he has graduated from, or, in case he fails to graduate, until his class has graduated. A few years ago the professional football clubs put such a rule into effect, and it has not only helped in the way of keeping star football players in college after their football days were over; but it has won a lot of respect for the football owners. Professional hockey also has a system whereby a college player is put on a "negotiation" list so that a certain team has first rights to his services after graduation. In both of these sports, therefore, the amateur standing of the college athlete is not affected until after his college days are over. If the baseball club owners do not care to put some such rule into effect, it seems to me that it would be well for Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis to enter the situation and put an end to the possibility of such cases as that of Boudreau occurring in the future.

College Baseball Needs Help

College baseball has not been going any too well of late years. Many reasons have been given for this falling off of interest in our national game; but probably the biggest one is to be found in the fact that the kind of baseball played has not been of a high enough grade to interest the undergraduates, to say nothing of the general public. Thousands of dollars are being paid out every year by the college athletic authorities to support the game, and it does seem as if anything that can be done to help the colleges along this line should be done. I believe that the refusal of baseball interests to deal with college athletes until after graduation would be a big help. If the big leagues think that they cannot wait until a player has graduated before approaching him, then they might adopt either of the systems used by professional football and hockey, as either of them would give the various clubs a claim on the services of any college athlete they might want to get before he graduates without in any way affecting the player's collegiate athletic standing.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Swimmers Active

Hal Ulen's Harvard varsity swimmers go after their seventeenth straight victory tonight in the Cambridge pool, on Holyoke Street, meeting the strong Providence Boys' Club team. Foremost of the visiting entries are Witold Babula, sprinter; Anthony Soltysiak, breaststroker; George Gibbons, distance siwmmer, and Leonard Gath, diver.

Probably the most closely contested event on the meet program will be the 10-foot-board diving. Russ Greenwood of Harvard won the low-board event in the New England A. A. U. championships last year with a 128-point total and Gath was runner-up.

Red Sox fortunes in the approaching American League race depend entirely on their crop of young pitchers, and with Tom Daly and Herb Pennock around the rookies should gather any knowledge they missed while schooling in the minors. Daly, who this year has been promoted from the "bull pen" to the third-base coaching box, and Pennock, back on first base, know the details of hurling from beginning to end.

Incidentally, trade rumors involving the Red Sox and Cleveland Indians are again heard. Rumors have Mel Harder and Eric McNair changing uniforms. President Tom Yawkey of the Boston club, however, doubts if such a deal will materialize.

Jim Turner, Bee pitcher and the Hub's most valuable player in 1937 by unanimous vote of the writers, brought a laugh to town with him recently. It seems a newspaper photographer visited Jim, who is a milk solicitor in a suburb of Nashville, Tenn., with the intention of snapping a few off-season shots, one in particular of the Bee hurler milking a cow. But imagine Turner's embarrassment when they rode around town for some 30 minutes before locating one of the animals!

Joe Gonzales of Los Angeles and Byron Humphreys of Iberia, Mo., have signed 1938 Red Sox contracts. Joe pitched in eight American League games near the close of last season, winning one and losing two. Humphreys won 16 and dropped only seven at Little Rock. Both are right-handers.

Welker Cochran, challenger from San Francisco, held a 95-point lead over Champion Jake Schaefer of Chicago today in their title match at the Twentieth Century Billiard rooms. At the close of yesterday's ninth and tenth blocks, Cochran had scored 3000 to Schaefer's 2905.

The Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston will take time out during its annual dinner next Wednesday evening to honor the 1937 Big Green varsity football squad. Leading speakers of the evening will be President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth and former President James R. Angell of Yale University.

Dartmouth's varsity basketball team, inactive since Jan. 22, meets University of Pennsylvania in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game at Philadelphia tonight. The Indians defeated Penn, 43 to 38, earlier in the season at Hanover. The visitors are unbeaten at the top of the Eastern League standing.

The latest B. A. A. Games entry is lanky Earle Meadows, a Texan. He is co-holder of the world outdoor pole vault record of 14ft. 11in., shared by Bill Sefton, and also is the 1936 Olympic titleholder. In the National A. A. U. championships at Milwaukee last July, Meadows finished in a four-man tie at 14ft. 7¾in.

Gene Venzke, New York Athletic Club veteran, and winner of the Hunter Mile in the 1935 and '36 B. A. A. Games, has added his name to the entry list of that event in next Saturday's meet at the Boston Garden. The field in the Hunter Mile also includes Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani and Ray Mahannah.

Yale Loses in Polo

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Cincinnati Cavalry polo team defeated Yale University last night, 17 to 16, in a last chukker rally. Yale was leading 16 to 12 when the final chukker opened, but Captain Bell and Rieder Sobell of the Cavalry started a drive which ended in victory.

Basket View of Dartmouth Five

Wide World

Varsity Basketball Players at Dartmouth

The Coach, Osborne Cowles, Is Shown at Bottom of Photo, and Left to Right From Him Around the Circle Are: Joe Colitone, Joe Batchelder, Bob White, Bob MacLeod, and Capt. Bill Thomas

Harvard Ice Squad Faces St. Nicholas

Line-up at Arena Tonight

Harvard		St. Nicholas
Harding, lw		rw, McLernon
Roberts, c		c, Moseley
Pope, rw		lw, Morton
Hicks, ld		rd, Kirkland
Kevorkian, rd		ld, R. Shepard
Johnson, g		g, Grace

Harvard spares: Eaton, Patrick, Mechem, Stowe, Winslow, de Rham, Erwin, Houghton, Emerson, Jameson, Priestley.

St. Nicholas spares: Cooke, R. Shepard, Kammer, Adams, Thomas, Stockhausen.

Game Starts at 8:30

Still in the stage of experimentation Coach Joe Stubbs will send his Harvard hockey team on Arena ice tonight against a powerful St. Nicholas squad from New York and try to determine which boys are entitled to a place on the Crimson six during the remainder of the season.

While Stubbs and his team are particularly desirous of winning tonight's game, especially to atone for the 6-to-3 defeat the St. Nicks handed to Harvard last December, the main objective of the coaches is to bring the team up to the standard it will need for its future International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League games.

Beginning next Saturday, the Crimson has a heavy two weeks of league play with Dartmouth, Princeton, Queen's, Toronto, Dartmouth and Yale, coming in that order. Harvard will have to reach its peak for these games if it hopes to finish well up in the league standing.

Harvard's first and second lines will remain practically the same as they were in the Crimson's last few games. Austie Harding and Ralph Pope will be the wings on the line centered by George Roberts, while the other line comprises Joe Patrick at center with Dave Eaton and Johnny Mechem on the wings. Ned Cutter, regular wing on this unit, will not be available tonight.

Several of last year's freshmen players will get a chance to show their wares. Warren Winslow, Crimson yearling captain last year, is slated to center a third line with Pete Stone and Fred de Rham skating with him.

Vin Freedley, sophomore goalie, has been given the call in past games for the starting post, but tonight Stubbs plans to start Howie Johnson in the nets.

Russ Allen, outstanding defenseman, has been forced to give up hockey due to a leg injury. His loss is a severe one, but with Al Kevorkian showing steady improvement at this position, Harvard's defense will be capably taken care of. Capt. Traf Hicks will pair with Kevorkian, while Win Jameson and Gene Emerson will step in for relief work.

The St. Nicks hockey club, oldest team in America, will come here with many familiar faces. Probably the best known player in this section is Fred Moseley, former Harvard hockey captain, who will be out there tonight skating at the center-ice position. Playing on Moseley's line will be Rollie Morton, one time Dartmouth great, and Bob McLernon of McGill. The visitors are made made up of ex-college stars from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth, who are now living in and around New York. Yale will be represented by such old favorites as the Shepard boys, Bob Cooke, and Johnnie Thomas. The Princeton contribution is made up of Fred Kammer, Tom Stockhausen, and Babe Adams.

Tht St. Nicks have been unbeaten in their last five starts and are strong contenders for the National amateur title now held by the Boston Olympics.

Things are comparatively quiet on the Three-I League front tonight with only one game scheduled. Dartmouth plays at Yale. Several weeks ago the Big Green six trounced the Eli, 6 to 2.

Canadian Sets Pace In British Games

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Feb. 5 (AP)—Thick-chested Johnny Loaring of Windsor, Ont., set the pace today as the British Empire Games opened to the tune of five new meet records, in track and field.

Loaring set a mark of 52.9s. in the 440-yard hurdles for one of Canada's two victories. His time was three tenths of a second slower than the world record set in 1927 by J. A. Gibson of the United States.

Jimmy Courtright of Ottawa gave Canada its other triumph by heaving the javelin 206ft. ⅝in.

Besides Loaring the record breakers were Edwin Thacker of South Africa, 6ft. 5⅛in. in the high jump; S. Norman of Australia, 11.1s. in the women's 100-yard dash; C. H. Matthews of New Zealand, 13m. 59.6s. in the three-mile run, and V. P. Boot of New Zealand, 52.3s. in one of the heats of the 880.

Freisinger Breaks Record

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 5 (AP)—Leo Freisinger of the United States broke the world record for 500 meters as the world ice skating championships opened today, but was edged out of first place by the Norwegian titleholder, Engnestanger, whose winning time was 41.8s.

Freisinger crossed the finish line in 41.9 for the best time ever made in the event by an American. Engnestanger's former world record was 42.3.

Royals Training Date

MONTREAL, Feb. 5 (CP)—Montreal Royals of the International League will open their baseball training camp March 15 at Lake Wales, Fla., club officials have announced. About 30 players have been ordered to the spring camp. The Toronto Club will train at Avon Park, Fla., this year, batterymen reporting March 14, the rest of the squad March 18.

Sobie Rolls Perfect Score

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5 (CP)—Eddie Sobie rolled a 300 in the Winipeg Bowling Association's 10-pin tournament Friday night, believed the first perfect score in a Canadian tournament. His other scores were 207 and 209. He was bowling in a team event.

Amusements

BOSTON

Keith Memorial—2d Week
Sonja HENIE AMECHE in happy landing
Plus NEW STAGE SHOW

SYMPHONY HALL
Fri. Eve., Feb. 25, at 8:15
FESTIVAL OF COLLEGE GLEE CLUBS
Dr. Archibald Davison, Guest Conductor
B. U. — St. Joseph
Bowdoin — Trinity
Clark — U. of Vt.
Colby — Wesleyan
Conn. State — Williams
M. I. T. — Worcester Tech
R. I. State — Yale
Tickets: $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, tax exempt. Now on Sale at Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL — Tomorrow 8:15
State Symphony Orchestra
ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conducting
25c OUIDA BLATT Guest Pianist 40c
WPA FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

SOUTH STATION
NOW SHOWING
CANDID CAMERAMEN
Robt. BENCHLEY
A NEW FLOYD GIBBONS THRILLER
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

STATE and ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M Triumphs—2
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
The LAST GANGSTER
Also: "You're Only Young Once"

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Wednesday
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer
"CONQUEST"
Smith Ballew and Evelyn Knapp
"HAWAIIAN BUCKAROO"

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
JEANETTE MacDONALD—ALLAN JONES
in The Firefly
JUNE TRAVIS—RONALD REAGAN
Love is on the Air

NEW YORK CITY
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:50

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
ALVIN THEA., W. 52nd St. Evgs. at 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
with BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs., Sat.
Extended by Popular Request
7TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Beauty & action, certainly seized."—George Jean Nathan
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., W. of 8th Ave. Lan. 4-6363. Evgs. 8:40
Seats Now for Lincoln's & Washington's Births

Business and Industry

Administration, Rail Officials to Discuss Carrier Financing

Commerce and Finance

Volume of Rubber Goods Sales in '37 Hits 8-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the volume of general rubber goods sales reached an eight-year high, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Unremitting research work has widened the use of rubber in such varied new fields, continues the report, that all annual totals back to 1929 were exceeded, even though production shipments, and original equipment sales of automobile tires failed to match the 1936 figures.

"Orders to wholesalers," continues the report, "went from 20 to 30 per cent over the previous year's, while retail sales rose 15 to 25 per cent from the 1936 dollar value. Consumption of crude rubber was but 5.5 per cent less than the peak set in 1936.

Greater Price Stability

"Greater price stability was considered the strongest factor for the further expansion of sales during 1938. The chief contributor to this stability will be the cut in quotas of crude rubber permitted to leave producing areas.

"Another contributor will be the continued extension of rubber application, with a concomitant lessening of consumption dependence on tire manufacture. This shift has been in progress since 1927, when tire sales accounted for 68 per cent of the industry's annual dollar volume. By the end of 1937, this advantage had shrunk to 58 per cent.

"To effect operating economy, many of the factories plan to reinstate the eight-hour day to replace the six-hour one granted workers last spring.

"Not all divisions of the rubber goods industry were affected by the production downtrend during the last half of 1937. With manufacturers of rubber belting, specialties, and some mechanical and industrial goods, output did not go much under the previous year's until December. This pushed the 1937 volume 15 to 25 per cent ahead of that for 1936. More unit pairs of rubber footwear also were turned out than in 1936.

"Marking the first time since 1928, there was a year-to-year increase in replacement sales of automobile tires in 1937. The total rose to approximately 30,000,000 units from 29,700,000 sold for replacement purposes in 1936, giving a gain of 1.0 per cent.

"Sales of original equipment dropped 20.8 per cent, from 28,416,000 tires for 1936 to 22,500,000 for 1937. This reduction lowered total 1937 sales to 52,500,0000 tires, or a decrease of 9.7 per cent from the 58,116,000 sold in 1936. Replacement sales for 1938 have been set at about 31,000,000 tires.

Tire Output Rises

"Production and shipments of automobile tires (casings) for the nine months of 1937 went to an eight-year high, according to the compilations of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc. Due to the shift in reporting on a quarterly, rather than a monthly, basis, the latest totals available were to the end of September. Production of tires for this period rose 5.9 per cent from the 1936 comparative to 45,221,237 units. Shipments for the three quarters of 1937 totaled 44,582,251 tires, a gain of 6.1 per cent over 1936.

"Instead of the 70 per cent base of production allowed for the first quarter of 1938, the rubber export quota of the cartel countries of the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies was reduced to 60 per cent for the second one. This cut, ordered by the International Rubber Regulation Committee on Jan. 25, was calculated to lower second-quarter crude rubber output to 194,287 tons from the 226,869 tons to be released during the first quarter.

"January consumption running farther behind that of a year ago caused the quota cut. Since June, 1937, monthly consumption of crude rubber went under the 1936 comparative. From the highest monthly figure on record of 54,064 long tons for March, 1937, consumption had dwindled to 29,160 by December. Despite this six-month shrinkage, total 1937 consumption of 543,000 long tons was but 5.5 per cent under the peak of 575,000 consumed in 1936," concludes the report.

Your Income Tax

This is the twelfth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Deduction for Business Expenses

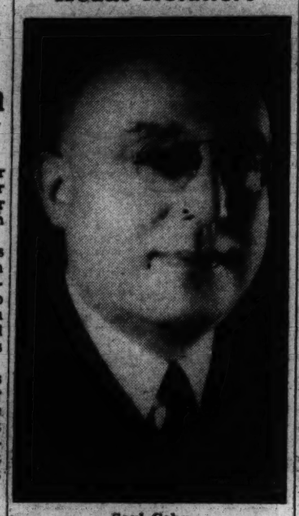
Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

The farmer may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the production, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings other than his dwelling), and small tools used up in the course of a year or two. A taxpayer may conduct more than one business and claim the business deductions of each.

Heads Retailers



Saul Cohn

President of City Stores Company of New York, Elected President of National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention in New York City

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.6 P. C. In Week of Jan. 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.6 per cent in the week ended January 29, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The drop, continues the report, brought the general index to 80.3 per cent of the 1926 average, showing a decline of 0.9 per cent as compared to a month ago and 6.0 per cent as compared to a year ago. The continued decline in prices of farm products and a sharp drop in prices of foods were primarily responsible for the decrease in the composite index. Raw material prices, influenced largely by prices of agricultural products fell 0.8 per cent.

Decreases were also registered for hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs. Average prices for housefurnishing goods showed no change and the nidex for miscellaneous commodities advanced fractionally.

The all-commodity index which now stands at 80.3 is the lowest level reached since early August, 1936, and shows an accumulative decrease of 9.1 per cent from the 1937 high—88.3—reached during the week of April 3.

Commidity Groups	Jan. 29 1938	Jan. 22 1938	Jan. 30 1937	Feb. 1 1936
All commodities	80.3	80.8	85.4	80.5
Farm products	70.8	71.9	91.4	79.5
Foods	74.6	76.1	86.9	83.2
Hides & lea. products	96.3	97.1	102.8	97.5
Textile products	68.9	69.0	76.9	70.9
Fuel & light'g mate'ls	79.0	79.1	77.0	77.1
Metals & metal prod.	96.3	96.5	90.7	86.0
Building materials	91.8	92.0	91.2	85.4
Chemicals and drugs	79.7	79.5	85.8	82.3
Housefurnishing goods	90.7	90.7	85.8	82.3
Miscellaneous	75.2	75.1	76.7	67.9
Raw materials	74.1	74.7	88.0	78.9
Semimanuf'd articles	77.0	77.5	85.4	74.8
Finished products	84.1	84.5	84.6	82.3
All commodities other than farm products	82.4	82.8	84.1	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.5	83.7	83.2	79.1

Stocks in January Up Despite Reaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The valuation of 100 representative common stocks recorded a net advance of $175,055,000, or 1.1 per cent during January although stock prices declined sharply in the last week of the month, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

The list had an appraisal at the end of the month of $15,201,343,000, compared with $15,026,288,000 on December 31, 1937.

Price movements reflected conflicting market factors, as may be judged from the fact that seven of the thirteen divisions showed losses for the month and six held part of their gains.

Recovery in leading automobile shares was responsible for the month's net gain for the list, the motor group showing an advance of 12.3 per cent.

Food shares recorded improvement to the extent of 6.7 per cent, while mining shares rose 3.7 per cent and retail shares moved 2.9 per cent higher. Miscellaneous industrials gained 2.6 per cent and oils slightly less than 1 per cent.

Among the groups that declined, public utilities and building stocks, with a decline of 5.3 per cent, showed the greatest losses.

Railroad equipments fell 4.8 per cent and electrical equipments dropped 3.9 per cent.

Chemicals sagged 2.3 per cent and rails lost 2.2 per cent. The smallest loss, 1 per cent, was in steels.

Shoe Men Question Trade Pact With Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The contemplated reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was one of the chief subjects of discussion at the 33rd annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association held here during the National Shoe Fair early in January.

While the usefulness of reciprocal trade agreements was conceded, the opinion was generally expressed that the contemplated Czechoslovakian agreement involves exceptional and unusual conditions. The Bata Company in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, said to be by far the largest shoe manufacturer in the world, with practically a monopoly of shoe manufacture and distribution in Czechoslovakia, is regarded as a menace by the American shoe industry.

The association expressed its point of view in carefully prepared formal resolutions; confirming the previously expressed position of the association that the shoe industry is not in a position to make concessions to Bata in Czechoslovakia, but on the contrary, asks for an increase in duty on shoes of the type exported from Czechoslovakia to the United States.

President Calls Round-Table Talk On Rail Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—President Roosevelt is convening next week a broad-gauge and significant conference on railroad financing. It is the next step in his efforts to promote business recovery, touching the third important aspect of lagging industry, the other two being housing and the public utilities.

As far as can be determined, neither the President nor his closest advisors have a ready-made solution of even any particularly good ideas about the railroad problem. They are simply going to explore a a field which has for years challenged the best economic, financial, and business thought.

Round-Table Conference

At next week's conference, the Administration, Congress, and the industry itself will sit around a table. For the Administration, both the President's Cabinet advisers and the semi-independent Interstate Commerce Commission will be represented, while from industry the spokesmen include both employers and labor.

The White House late yesterday made public the list of invitees, which follow:

Walter M. W. Splawn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Interstate Commerce Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie; Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC; William O. Douglas, chairman of the SEC; Dr. W. W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator.

The conferees from Congress will be:

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, chairman of Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce; Senator Harry S. Trumen (D) of Missouri, member of the same committee; Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Representing the railroads and investors: Carl R. Gray, vice-chairman of the board of the Union Pacific; George H. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association; Henry Brüere, president Bowery Savings Bank of New York.

Rail Problem Serious

Everybody concerned recognizes the gravity of the railroad financing problem, which was impressively put before the I. C. C. at its recent freight-rate hearings. A decision will be handed down within the next month, it is expected, which may serve to encourage the carriers temporarily, and ease their immediate difficulties.

But the long-range problem of adjusting a heritage of debt to the present earning power of the railroads remains a challenge.

President Roosevelt recently said that he saw no immediate steps out of the impasse produced by a line with capitalization of $200,000,000 on which it should pay interest; an earning power on only a capital of $100,000,000; while the banks and insurance companies, the "widows and orphans," hold the securities on which earnings can no longer adequately be made.

The only visible solution to administration spokesmen seems to be for the lines to "go through the wringer," since the President took a firm stand against nationalization or Government management. But the problem is to make this process of deflation as little damanging as possible.

Carriers Defaulting

Moreover, several score of the carriers are now defaulting or recognized to be on verge of default on their interest charges, and one problem is to keep as many as possible out of the hands of receivers. President Roosevelt's viewpoint has been that reorganizations should bring about scaling-down of obligations in the most painless possible way. The round-table group is to explore in the broadest manner any feasible suggestions.

One scheme presented to the President by a press-conference query was for an increase of freight rates, the proceeds to be "pooled" among strong and weak lines, and the greatest part of the increment to go to weaker lines. Mr. Roosevelt caustically said he hadn't heard of that idea for 15 years.

And so next week the Administration tackles one of the toughest industrial problems of the times. Already, this week, the Housing Act has passed into law and is hoped to stimulate private building activity; utility leaders have been consulted recently and perhaps better government-utility relations can be worked now; now the third leg of the heavy-industry triangle—the railroads—comes up for urgent consideration.

Finance Company Earnings In 1937 Equal $6.36 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, finance company, reported combined net earnings for 1937 of $21,501,296, equal after preference dividend requirements to $6.36 a common share. This compared with $21,181,020 or $6.07 a share in 1936.

Volume of business in 1937 was largest in the corporation's history, amounting to $1,291,704,136, an increase of $122,007,323 over 1936.

Manufacturing Earnings Show Slight Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries decreased .3 per cent, and the average work week declined to 34.1 hours from November to December, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

Average weekly earnings, the report showed, dropped from $25.59 in November to $24.36 in December, while employment fell 0.4 per cent.

Exchange Reorganization Plan Receives Unanimous Approval

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Never in the long and complex annals of Wall Street since the 1929 break has there been, according to observers here, as unanimously favorable a reception given to any report concerning Street affairs as has greeted the January 28 report of the so-called Conway Committee of Nine on reorganization of the New York Stock Exchange. This correspondent has not heard, or heard of, a single dissenting voice in the general approval. Even the SEC, professional critic of the Street, has voiced its favor, making an almost unprecedented unanimity.

Nor, in addition, has approval been limited to the actual recommendations of the Committee. Favorable comment has been made on the speed with which the report was prepared—a complicated and delicate subject well handled in one month and 11 days—probably a record for Stock Exchange affairs. Early expectations were that the committee might have its report ready at best by April. The time shortened instead of lengthening.

A Succinct Report

The Committee has also been praised for the succinctness and readability of its report, which was unexpectedly short and to the point. The drafting is said to have been done by A. A. Berle, Jr., City Chamberlain, and by K. C. Hogate, president of the Wall Street Journal. Some pople have said that the SEC might take lessons from the Committee on how to write briefly, pointedly, and without legalistic obfuscation; in fact somebody at the Commission is reported to have admitted as much.

Because of this turn of events, the prospects of speedy action by the Exchange have been multiplied. The Committee of three appointed by President Gay to convert the proposals into Exchange constitution have been at it with the Exchange's lawyers morning, noon and night. It is a difficult problem, for the constitution must be amended to the point of virtual re-writing. The Conway Committee sketched the rough draft. President Gay's committee must give it legal form without leaving any conflicts or gaps of authority. Yet it is expected that this committe's work will be done in time to be presented to the present Governing Committee by its next meeting on Feb. 23.

Acceptance Is Expected

The Governing Committee members will take a few days to go over it, then probably hold a special meeting and give its approval. Then it will go to the members to be voted on for two weeks. The reception to date indicates that there is not the remotest chance of a majority of the members voting against it, and only the slightest chance that those 350 votes might be cast against it which would require its re-approval by the Governing Committee by a two-thirds vote.

Under present routine the Nominating Committee would on April 13 (second Monday) draw up a ticket of replacements on the Governing Committee and of a president, to be voted on by the members on May 9 (second Monday). If and when the constitutional revision goes through it will nominate a full slate of the 32 proposed governors, but no president. The members would then vote on the governors, who would in turn appoint or elect the newly proposed paid president.

Still contrary to expectations, talk of who is to be the paid president has been noteworthy for its absence. It had been expected that the air would be full of proposed names. Instead those with suggestions are keeping remarkably quiet, perhaps because of the known ticklishness of the subject. The man must be satisfactory to the public, to the exchange members and their diverse interests, and to the SEC. He may be an exchange member, a business man, or a politician, and come either from Wall Street or the interior of the country.

President's Qualifications

He must be not only a man of outstanding executive ability but one able to stand the gaff of continual bombardment both from the occasional Big Berthas of the SEC and from the random shots that the members may keep firing. The Conway Committee recommended that "the president should be the point of contact with governmental agencies and the general public (as well as) the chief executive officer of the Exchange and the chief officer." While everybody else's voice still is for war his must always be for peace. With these requirements there might even be difficulty in getting the right man to take the role.

There has been no official word on salary but the figures discussed range between $50,000 and $100,000, with unlikelihood that the membership will be unwilling to go up to the latter figure, though it is estimated that the savings effected by the reduction in committees and other changes will more than make up the salary. Either of these figures is huge compared with the $10,000 received by Securities and Exchange commissioners but not so large compared with modern corporation salaries even after the taxgather has finished with them.

The Committee did a bold and sweeping job of the Exchange's internal organization, and the resulting revision of the constitution will probably be the most drastic ever made at one time. In the first place it would sweep away entirely the Law Committee—always called in the press "the powerful Law Committee," because it was the means by which the "old Guard" kept control of the Exchange—the cabinet of the president, which determined policy so thoroughly that members of the governing committee used to complain that they didn't know what was going on.

Cuts Governing Committee

Then the Committee of Nine drastically changed the Governing Committee itself. At present it consists of 40 members of the Exchange, and eight "governing members" who are not members of the Exchange. Term is four years. The Conway Committee would cut the 48 to 32, of which it would cut the number actually drawn from the membership of the Exchange from 40 down to 15; the rest to consist of 12 "office-partners"—six New Yorkers and six out-of-towners; three "representatives of the public," and the paid President and the unpaid Chairman. Term would go down to three years, and no third terms except after an interval of a year. The so-called "advisory group" of eight representatives of the public who sat around and "advised" the governors would be out.

The new plan would also cut the present 17 standing committees with some 150 members down to 17 committees with only five members apiece or about 35 in all. It sweeps these 17 committees for the most part into three categories, saying, "... the major work of the Exchange divides into three distinct departments: (1) the listing of securities, (2) the supervision of the formation and operations of member firms and (3) trading on the floor of the Exchange." So three committees are to be set up to handle these functions, and the work of such committees as that of Business Conduct are split into that of the Committee on Member Firms and that of the Committee on Floor Procedure.

Two Major Meanings

These and other changes have two major meanings. The one involves the internal politics of the Exchange. The other involves the internal administration of the Exchange. Politically the "Old Guard" loses power to the wire houses and to the "public" interest. Administratively the member committees are disentangled in their functions and then confined to policy-making, with routine administrative work to go to a paid staff, responsible to a paid president.

The Committee dissected the Exchange with a smile and handed it some bouquets in its report. It said for example, ". . . We are fully cognizant of the property rights of members . . ." and ". . . There is little realization that the initial steps toward maintaining the quality of securities on the Stock Exchange came from the Stock Exchange itself, which pioneered the whole problem of standards of accounting, of fair disclosure, and so forth . . ." and ". . . Particularly in matters of policing business conduct, the Stock Exchange can act more swiftly and more surely than any government body, leaving residual to the governmental bodies . . ."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The balance sheets of the banks now available for December 31, 1937, show some interesting changes compared with the position a year earlier. At the end of 1937 the main items for the 10 principal banks combined were: deposits, £2,311,800,000; cash, £254,900,000; liquid assets (balances with other banks, cheques in course of collection, call money, Treasury bills, and discounts), £528,600,000; advances £957,900,000; and investments, £625,400,000.

Compared with the end of 1936, deposits have increased by £20,200,000. Cash has decreased by £9,000,000, liquid assets by £45,900,000, and investments by £23,500,000. Advances have increased by £93,500,000. During the past year the banks increased the profitability of their business, by advancing more to their customers and reducing their less profitable holdings and their cash.

Small Loans Increase

The increase in advances is not clearly related to rearmament, for the banks report that borrowers of under £1,000 increased more rapidly than other groups of borrowers. Although loans to heavy industry have grown substantially, there was an increase of £41.9 millions in "unclassified" advances which include a considerable amount of consumer borrowing.

The reduction in investments has brought down the combined portfolio of the ten banks to 27.1 per cent of deposits, compared with 28.3 per cent at the end of 1936. This was naturally a depressing influence in the gilt-edged security markets during 1937, for there was no attempt by the Bank of England to expand the credit base and bolster up the price of governments. That gilt-edged have not fallen further than they have is due to the general switching which has taken place out of common stocks into gilt-edged, and to support of the market by the various public departments.

A rule of common practice holds that investments plus advances should be about 70 per cent of deposits for maximum profitability in bank operations without weakening the necessary mimimum cash figure. At the end of 1937 the ratio was 68.5 per cent for the ten banks, so that there is still a small margin for further expansion of advances without need for enlarging the credit base by the monetary authorities.

During the past year the Bank of England has added little to its gold, and fluctuations in note circulation have been offset by variations in the bank's holding of Government securities. There has been neither contraction nor expansion of the credit base. But since the beginning of 1938 a new policy seems to have been followed.

Rise in Note Circulation

In past years Christmas time has seen a considerable increase in note circulation, and an extension of credit by the Bank of England to the discount market which normally finances its holding of bills with money borrowed from the banks, but at Christmas finds its funds withdrawn by the banks for their year end window-dressing. After the seasonal expansion is no longer needed, the Bank of England usually has returned to it the moneys borrowed by the market, and in addition offsets the effect of returning notes from circulation by open market sales of securities.

This year end there was no market borrowing from the Bank of England, since the market by choice of Treasury bill maturities, shifted the need of borrowing on to the Treasury, which at the end of December found it necessary to borrow some £55,000,000 from the Bank of England. These Ways and Means advances has since been repaid. But there has been no sign of any open market operations to neutralize the expansionary effect of the contracting note-circulation; on the contrary the authorities seem to have bought rather than sold bills during January.

The result of this apparent change of policy is that bankers' deposits at the Bank of England stand (on January 19th) at £124,300,000 compared with £120,600,000 on December 29, 1937. Last winter was more typical of normal year-end changes, with bankers deposits at £150,600,000 on December 20, 1936, and at £100,300,000 on January 20, 1937.

Short-Term Credit Plentiful

This January, short-term credit is plentiful, and it is being argued that the monetary authorities are deliberately expanding the credit base of the banking system in order to provide a stimulus to ward off depression. This is being justified on the grounds that whereas a year ago there was no cyclical unemployment, and depression was then confined to the special trades of the depressed export areas which would not benefit by general credit expansion, this year it is suggested the situation is quite different. There has already been a substantial and general increase in unemployment, for which a general expansion of credit might be a useful remedy, coupled with a program of public works to be instituted at a later stage in the cycle when unemployment has deppened.

This expansion of credit by the authorities, if it proves to be maintained, will be the first practical recognition from them that trade is not permanently perfect. There was a more modest note than has been common from government spokesmen in a statement just made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the tune that "Parliaments and Governments cannot claim all the credit for economic progress any more than they can be held to blame for every economic setback."

Several of the Bank chairmen in the annual speeches are similarly cautious about the outlook and urge the greater need than ever for measures to expand world trade. Expert opinion of the prospect still differs profoundly. Mr. Reginal McKenna for example, Chairman of the Midland, finds nothing to cause us worry in the outlook, whereas another expert witness whose private forecasts expressed to me have frequently been right, maintains that unemployment may now be expected steadily to increase to around 2,750,000. It looks as if the Bank of England inclines more to the latter view than the former in its actions.

Pace of Retail Trade Slackens During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The pace of retail distribution during the past week slackened somewhat, according to a weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet, although February ushered in a new series of special promotional events.

Emphasis on sales shifted to furniture, house furnishings, floor coverings and electrical appliances.

"At some stores," says the report, "the January 'white' sales were extended for two weeks, although some of the price reductions were shorter.

"Electric refrigerators, washers, ranges, and heating and plumbing goods turned active. Most of the furniture promotions were well patronized.

Pace Slackens

"Reduced pay rolls and curtailed employment started to slacken the pace of consumer buying in many of the leading centers of retail distribution. Alongside rising February, 1937, totals, few districts could show a gain. This cut the estimated volume of retail distribution to 1 to 3 per cent over the 1937 comparative, taking the country as a whole.

"Dwindling volume of the smaller retailers was chiefly responsible for drawing the total for the New England States 1 to 3 per cent under last year's. Increases of 8 per cent, against small losses at some of the large cities, left retail volume for the East 1 to 5 per cent ahead of 1937.

"Omitting the districts, where stores were closed by the flood in corresponding 1937 week, retail sales for the Middle West ranged from 3 to 5 per cent larger. Country merchants contributed most of the gain to send volume for the Northwest 1 to 3 per cent higher than it was a year ago. Sales of "white" goods and Winter merchandise combined to keep the South ahead by 2 to 5 per cent.

Wholesale Commitments Freer

"The Southwest made one of the best showings for the week, sales of apparel, furniture, and house-furnishings lifting the total 3 to 10 per cent over 1937. Despite the improvement for the week, retail sales on the Pacific Coast were down 3 to 10 per cent from last year's.

"Inflow of cash from successful January promotions provided many retailers with funds sufficient to place more generous commitments for Spring merchandise than had been planned at the beginning of the year.

"In addition, Spring market openings, trade shows, and conventions gave most of the principal wholesale markets a busier aspect than was apparent in the week preceding.

Resolutions Show President What 'Little Business' Wants

President Roosevelt received the following report from the Resolutions Committee of Secretary Roper's conference of "Little Business Men":

Mr. President:

In response to your invitation, extended through the Secretary of Commerce, the Hon. Daniel C. Roper, approximately one thousand representatives of smaller business units, representing more than forty States, have engaged in a discussion of steps which, in our opinion, will contribute to business recovery.

This committee, duly appointed by the conference to convey its recommendations, desires to express the thanks of the entire conference for the opportunity to freely discuss their problems as related to government and for this first recognition of their part in the national economy.

Participants in this conference have earnestly discussed the ills that afflict them as small business men and have given freely of their time in an earnest effort to assist in finding a way to complete prosperity, with the full belief that their opinions will be given full consideration and that your concern in this matter is as great as their own.

As you know, small businesses still do more than half of the total volume of business in the United States. They are still the preponderant factor in the maintenance of employment. They operate to stabilize our economic life through a wider diffusion of activity. They contribute to an equalization of values throughout the nation through widespread maintenance of local markets, and they and their families and employees constitute a major portion of our national purchasing power.

Suggestions Presented

We present, therefore, a series of suggestions for your consideration:

1. In the matter of finances, we make these recommendations:
a. Enable the American banking system to make insured loans for all necessary purposes.
b. Set up a government agency to render this service wherever financial institutions are unable or unwilling to function.
c. Modify the capital gains tax to give the taxpayer credit for loss years against years of gain.
d. Repeal the undivided profits tax.
e. Modify Securities Exchange Commission's regulations to increase the amount of exemption to $500,000, but require reasonable information for protection of investors.
2. We urge the encouragement of the investment of private capital in new enterprises.
3. We ask that employer and employee alike be held responsible for the faithful observance of mutual labor agreements.
4. We urge that governmental expenditures be curtailed and the budget balanced as soon as possible.
5. We urge the immediate institution of a campaign to stimulate business.

For Slower Social Reforms

6. We recognize that social reform is necessary as a part of progress but urge that it not be so rapid as to disrupt industry.
7. We urge that relief administration and responsibility be returned to local communities as rapidly as possible.
8. We urge that the Government continue to co-operate with business.
9. We urge that the Government abstain from granting advantages or special favors to nonprofit organizations, either directly or indirectly.
10. We urge that it be considered unfair trade practice for firms, corporations or governmental units to sell to employees in competition with business.
11. We approve the principles of the Robinson-Patman and Miller-Tydings Acts.
12. We approve the principle of the State Fair Trade Practice Acts and urge approval of legislation designed to curb destructive competition of chain stores.
13. We urge the strengthening and enforcement of all laws seeking to curb monopolies.
14. In the matter of social security and unemployment taxes:
a. We favor the simplification of detailed forms in connection with the social security tax.
b We recommend the reduction of unemployment taxes in stabilized industries where now exists justifiable employment experience.
15. We question the merit of a standard wage and hours bill because of geographical differentials.

NLRB Inquiry Urged

16. We recommend that an immediate investigation of the administration of the Wagner Labor Relations Board be made.
17. We urge the approval of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act and the encouragement and extension of home ownership by making loans for owner residence at a rate as low as 3½ per cent.
18. We urge that the government confine its direct home-building activities to slum clearance projects by means of assistance to local housing authorities by the United States Housing Authority.
19. We strongly urge that Works Progress Administration labor or money shall not be used for building purposes.
20. We endorse the principle of installment selling, but urge adherence to sound business practices in such sales.
21. In the matter of taxation:
(a) We urge the simplification of the taxation forms so that they shall be more easily understood and less expensive in preparation.
(b) We recommend broadening the income tax base.
(c) We oppose holding companies when used for purposes of creating monopoly or tax evasion, but urge differentiation in the case of holding companies which are actually operating companies.

Curb on Surtax Asked

(d) We oppose a surtax on "small business" closely held corporations.
22. We urge that the Government study means whereby American manufacturers and exporters can obtain financial aid, making it possible for extension of credit to foreign purchasers of American goods comparable to credits extended by European manufacturers.
23. Realize the value of research now conducted by Government agencies for the general good of smaller businesses, and believe further that there is need for an organization to co-ordinate and disseminate the facts of proposed and existing legislation and other matters of general interest to smaller business. We therefore recommend the establishment of a permanent Advisory Council for Small Business Interests with equal regional representation.

Wants Action on Proposals

We reaffirm our faith in our government and our President and we petition that these recommendations be given careful consideration, and if judged to be in the best interests of the nation, they be speedily put into effect.

We most respectfully express our belief that business will flourish when relationships between government and business are more clearly charted; when capital is available to business, bringing with it the freedom of action which only financial stability can give.

The small business men who have labored in the preparation of the accompanying reports have done so with the full desire to work in harmony with the government and in the belief that the happiness of every home and the welfare of every family rests in the hands of the business men of the nation.

Mr. President, the small business men are confidently looking to you for continued leadership.

Respectfully submitted.

Fred Roth, Chairman.
James G. Daly,
Harold D. North,
Leslie E. Sanders,
James B. Kleckner,
Wallace D. Kimball,
Robert P. Hastey,
W. C. Tinsley,
W. K. Gunter,
O. L. Roach,
Bernard F. McLain,
D. E. McAvoy.

Union Central Life Insurance

CINCINNATI (AP) — W. Howard Cox, president, told the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Central Life Insurance Company that 1937 assets increased $16,376,088 to a new high of $359,411,604. The officers and directors were re-elected.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Widley Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	480,000
Previous day	806,290
1938 volume to date	27,316,151
1937 volume to date	71,623,746

Moderate Gains In Stock Market In Short Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Stocks continued up the recovery trail in today's market, many leaders climbing fractions to 3 points.

While activity was restricted throughout, most favorites were near top prices at the start of the final hour.

Steels, motors and coppers pointed the way for other groups. Utilities and rails did better, along with oils, rubbers, farm implements, chemicals and electrical equipments.

Short Coverings

Short coverings, brokers said, contributed to the better actfion of the list. In addition, Wall Street apparently saw a slight turn for the better in Washington news, especially the "little business" men's recommendations for halting the recession, most of which were approved by the President.

Possibilities of a larger increase in naval building were seen in the Government's note to Tokyo inquiring whether Japan was boosting battleship construction and intimating the United States would follow suit. Stocks of companies that would benefit from war materials demand wree bought. The latest German political and military upheaval also stressed the armaments question.

Prominent gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, Douglas aircraft, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide and Minneapolis-Honeywell.

American Telephone, down at the start, came back for a modest advance.

Rail Bonds Rise

Low priced railroad bonds resumed their recovery today, giving the market as a whole an appearance of stability despite minor recessions in the Government division and some utilities.

As the final hour got under way gains ranged from minor fractions to around two points. Among active issues on the climb were Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Boston & Maine 5s of 1955, Childs Co., 5s, "Big Four" 4½s, New York Dock 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Illinois Central 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

The trend is not so uniform among industrial and utilities. Slipping a shade were Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Goodyear 5s and Western Union 5s. A large number of loans in these groups showed no change after several transactions.

There was little activity in the Government list but losses extended to 6-32 of a point for Treasury 2¾s of 1947. The 2½s of 1952 were the most active and showeda gain of 1-32.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Leading shares tilted upward in the curb market today with advances running from fractions to around a point.

Demand was most noticeable in the utilities, although gains in this division were narrow. Higher were American Gas & Electric, Niagara Hudson Power, United Light & Power "A," Electric Bond & Share and Arkansas Natural Gas "A."

New Jersey Zinc was up about a point on light volume and Chesebrough Mfg. was boosted by the same margin. Other gainers were Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines, Pennroad and Berkey & Gay.

On the downside were Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Wright Hargreaves.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—With President Roosevelt suggesting a reduction in prices generally, and in steel in particular, prospective buyers can be expected to mark time while awaiting developments. In this connection we would recall that an increase in steel prices early last year signalled an end of the recovery movement. Therefore, it would not be suprising if a cut in steel prices when, as and if it occurs proves the forerunner of the end of the downtrend.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Apparently what the stock market fears now is not a further drastic drop in the composite rate of business activity but a prolonged period at current subnormal levels with consequent severe damage to earning power.

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—The burden of proof is now upon the market and new trading commitments had best be withheld momentarily pending determination of control.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Caution is still very much to be desired in the stock market, but there is this much to be said, and that is, that any kind of constructive news could very quickly dispel the gloom that is so manifest in trading circles, and result in a decided turn for the better in the stock market. Stocks have been sold to a standstill and most people want to become active on the buying side.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—While the immediate course of prices may be difficult to predict, it should be remembered that the most favorable time to purchase good securities is when they are depressed by temporarily unfavorable business conditions or are forced downward because of unwarranted or temporary selling.

Southgate & Co., Boston—The views expressed by this service recently that the only permissible deviation from a highly liquid short term policy would be one of scale down commitments in high grade railroad bonds are reiterated.

Goodyear's Indies Plant Cut

AMSTERDAM—Goodyear's Dutch Indies factory has cut the workweek to five days from February 1 provisionally for six months with maintenance of a three-turn system. Reason is the large tire inventories.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	34¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	Feb 4
52	36	Acme Steel (4)	3	38	36	36	Feb 3
10¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	12	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
23	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	20	20	20	— ½
1¾	1¾	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
58¼	49½	Air Reduction (1a)	4	48	47½	47½	— ½
1¼	1	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
13⅝	10⅝	Alaska Jun (.80a)	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
1⅝	1¼	Allegheny	6	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	12½	Allegheny pf xw	3	13½	12½	12½	Jan 25
17⅞	11¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	9	13¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅝
17¼	12¼	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	13	12	12	— ¼
17½	13½	Allegheny pr pf	3	14	14	14	Feb 1
21¾	15½	Allegheny Stl	9	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
9¾	7½	Allen Industr	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	154½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	6	163	161	163	+3
9¾	8½	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
14¾	11	Allied Mills (2g)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6½	Allied Stores	21	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
53½	47⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	Feb 3
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	24	41½	40½	41⅜	+1⅜
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Feb 4
3⅜	2¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24	20	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 4
68½	57	Amerada (2)	1	62	60	62	+1¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	2	55	55	55	
15⅞	11	Am Bank Note (⅛e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
42½	30¾	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	4	36½	36	36½	+1
82½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	78	77	78	
104	103	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163½	163½	Feb 1
27½	19½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	9	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
50	37	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	39	37	39	Feb 4
17⅜	12⅛	Am Ch &Cable (1½g)	24	13½	12⅜	13½	+ ⅛
100½	97	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Feb 2
101	95	Am Chicle (4a)	8	98¾	97	98¾	+1¾
8	6	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 2
13¾	11½	Am Comi Alch(½g)	1	11	11	11	
16¾	13¼	Am Crys Sug (⅛e)	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
19	12	Am & For P $6 pf	3	12	12	12	Feb 3
24	16¾	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
11½	7½	Am & For P 2 pf	3	8¼	8	8	
12	10	Am-Hawaii $5 (1a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am Hide & Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	20	20	20	Feb 4
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¾
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	15½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16	16	16	Feb 4
7⅞	5¾	Am International	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
23¼	16½	Am Locomotive	7	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
74½	59	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	59	59	59	Feb 3
14½	12⅜	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	1	31	31	31	+2
104	103	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
7½	4	Am Power & Light	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
40½	26	Am P&L $6 pf (55½g)	9	28¾	28½	28¾	+1½
33	22	AmP&L$6pf(4.68¾g)	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	+1⅝
13⅝	11⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	35	13¼	11⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	10	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
78	66	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (3)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 4
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
56¾	44¼	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	30	48¼	46¾	48	+1½
131	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123	123	123	Feb 4
51½	50½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Feb 4
34¾	22⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	20	25⅞	25	25¾	+1¼
11⅜	8¼	Am Stores	3	9½	9¼	9½	Feb 3
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
112	108½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	110	110	110	Feb 4
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	134	130⅝	133½	+1⅝
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	64½	63¾	64½	+ ⅛
72¾	63½	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	66½	66	66½	+ ⅛
139¼	138¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139¼	139¼	139¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	Am Type Founders	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	Am Wat Wks	5	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
86	80	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am Woolen pf	12	29¾	29	29¾	+ ½
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	13	6⅜	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 27
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (1.40g)	158	30¾	29¾	30½	+1⅛
50	36½	Anacon W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb 4
18	15½	Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15½	15¾	15½	+ ⅜
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14¼	13½	13½	Feb 3
		A P W Paper	6	5	5	5	Dec 31
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (3)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	96½	96¼	96½	— ¼
6½	5½	Armour Ill (.70e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
72	58	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Jan 29
94½	72	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30¼	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	3	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅛e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb 4
5½	3¾	Artloom	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Feb 4
8¾	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
69	67	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Feb 4
		Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32½	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 4
42	32	Atch T & S F (2g)	8	34¼	33¾	34¼	+1⅛
72	61½	Atchison pf (5)	5	63	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
27¾	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	9	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl Gulf & W In	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 4
14½	9½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 4
22¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	Feb 4
107	104¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	105¼	105	105	Feb 4
9⅝	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40⅝	39½	39½	Feb 3
48	42	Atlas Powd (⅛e)	1	42	42	42	Feb 4
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Feb 4
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

9¾	7⅜	Baldwin Loco bt	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¾	Balt & Ohio	24	8¾	8¼	8⅝	
10⅛	7¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
33	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 24
18	14½	Barber Co (1r)	7	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
10½	8	Barker Bros (⅝a)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 4
16½	13	Barnsdall (1)	11	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	10½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	11	11	11	Feb 4
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	16	16	16	Feb 3
98½	92½	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
100	97	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 1
8⅝	7¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Feb 3
83	83	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
14⅜	10⅞	Bendix Aviat (1)	8	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
17⅝	16⅜	Benef In Ln (2k)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	Feb 4
38½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 3
85⅝	50½	Beth Steel	78	54	52⅝	53¾	+1¾
16½	14⅝	Beth Steel 5% L. (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	90½	90¼	90¾	Feb 4
28	20¼	Bigelow-San	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Feb 4
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	13½	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.30g)	3	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	37	29	27⅝	28½	+1½
30	23½	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Feb 1
13⅞	12⅛	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12⅜	12¼	12¾	Feb 4
19⅝	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	7	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	21½	Borg Warner (2a)	9	23¼	22¾	23½	+ ⅝
4¾	3⅜	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower R Bear (⅛g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgept Brass (¾a)	10	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	2	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅞
30½	23	Brigg&Strat (2½g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 1
34	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1½
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
13⅜	8⅝	Bkln-Man Tr	11	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	27½	27	27½	+1
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	9	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 4
10	7⅝	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	5	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
20	13½	Bullard Co (2g)	3	17	17	17	+ ¾
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	27	26¾	27	
8½	7½	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 4
20¼	16¼	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	5	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ½
3½	2	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	4	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
8½	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7¾	7¾	7¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	19	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Butte CopdZ (.10g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Byers Co	2	9½	9½	9½	+1
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	17	16	16⅛	Feb 3

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
		Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 28
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¼	6¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	4	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	2	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	13½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	34	17½	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
8¼	6¼	Canadian Pacific	8	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	2	34	33½	33½	Feb 1
6⅞	5¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	Feb 3
18	15½	Carpenter Stl (1.50g)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Feb 4
4⅛	3¾	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 3
97½	72	Case J I (8a)	4	88	86	88	+4
56½	29¼	Caterpil Trac (½g)	7	42	41¾	42	+ ¾
102½	100¾	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101½	101¼	101¼	Feb 3
18⅝	14	Celanese Corp	6	16	15¼	15½	+ ½
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
26½	18	Celotex (1.20g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	Feb 4
28	26	Cent Aguirre(2.30g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
4½	3½	Cent Fdy	7	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11	9½	Cent RR NJ	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 4
8¼	6	Cent Violeta (½g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
5½	4¼	Cent Ry M (.10e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1a)	9	39	38	39	+ ¾
8⅝	6	Certain-teed	9	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
30¼	27	Champ Paper (½a)	2	28½	28¼	28½	+1⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Chester Cab	1	9	9	9	Feb 4
38⅝	31½	Ches & Ohio (⅝e)	16	31½	31½	31½	
89	89	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Feb 3
46½	27¼	Ches Corp (2a)	4	27½	27½	27½	Feb 4
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 2
1⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N W pf	6	3½	3	3⅛	Feb 4
1¼	½	Chi Gt West	1	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Feb 4
14	11	Chi Mail Or (½e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 4
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 3
1⅞	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Chi Pneu I	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
32½	27½	Chi Pneu I pr pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 4
1¼	⅝	Chi RI Is & P	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 4
2½	1½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
2⅞	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Yellow Cab (½a)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 28
15½	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (⅛e)	3	13	14½	15	Feb 3
5⅝	3¾	Childs Co	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
63½	46¾	Chrysler (10g)	86	64½	62	63¾	+1¾
13¼	11¼	City Ice & F (2)	6	11½	11½	11½	Feb 4

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
24	17½	Clark Equip (4.20g)	2	19	19	19	Feb 4
26½	19⅜	Clev Graph B (3.80g)	1	21	21	21	+1
51¼	37¼	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	1	38½	38½	38½	+1⅝
18⅜	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	13	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	Feb 4
135	112	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	115	115	115	+2
88	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58½	58½	Feb 3
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
95½	90	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Feb 3
37⅞	30½	Coll & Alk (5g)	1	22	22	22	+1
20	15	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Columb Br A (.40e)	2	19	18⅞	19	+1
21¼	17½	Columb Br B (.40e)	3	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+1⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	17	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	+ ¼
79	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	69½	68½	68½	Feb 4
18½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	13	12½	13	Feb 4
33	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	•1	31½	31½	31½	Jan 31
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	62¼	63¼	62¼	Feb 4
38¾	31½	Comi Credit (4a)	8	35	34½	34½	+ ½
88	86	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
44¾	33	Comi Invr Tr (4a)	3	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
96¾	93	Comi I Tr ev pf (4½)	2	96¾	96½	96½	Feb 3
10	7¾	Comi Solv (.60)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2	1½	Comlwith & Sou	35	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
42¼	30	Comlth&So pf (⅝k)	6	31½	30½	31½	+1¼
27⅜	22¾	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
7½	6	Conde Nast	3	6	6	6	
24½	20½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	10	22¼	22	22	
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircraft (½g)	8	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 4
26⅝	20¼	Consol Edison (⅛e)	16	23½	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
94½	90	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	91	91	91	+1
1⅞	1⅝	Consol Film	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	5¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
5¾	4¼	Consol Laundries	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb 3
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	16	9	8¾	8⅞	
		Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
7½	3¾	Consol RR Cuba pf	13	7	7	7	
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¾	3⅜	Consol Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
22	13½	Consol Coal pf	7	16	13½	13⅝	Feb 3
86½	83⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Feb 3
16⅜	12⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	3	13½	13½	13⅝	+ ½
16½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	3	14	14	14	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
82½	72	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	79	79	79	Feb 2
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (2.50)	4	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
110	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	109¾	109¾	Feb 3
9⅝	7½	Cont Dia Fib	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	28	28	28	+ ⅜
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	27⅜	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	26	28¾	27½	28¾	+1½
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13	12¾	13¾	Feb 4
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	5	60¾	59½	60¾	+1¾
164½	164	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Feb 3
4¾	3¾	Coty (.10g)	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27	19	Crane Co (1g)	10	23½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Sup Mfg A	14½	14½	14½
200	Air Devices	1	⅞	1
10	Ala Pow $6s pf (6)	45	45	45
150	Alum Co Am	73½	73	73½
100	Am Airlines	10	10	10
10	Am Book	50	50	50
500	Am Centrifugal	2½	2	2½
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	24½	23½	24½
400	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	23½	22	23
275	Am G&E pf (6)	111	110½	111½
100	Am Light & T (.30e)	13¼	12¾	13¼
100	Am Republics (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8½
900	Am Sup Power	1¾	⅝	1¾
200	Apex Elec (.60g)	9¼	9½	9¼
10	Assoc El Pr pf (7)	100½	100½	100½
200	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	88	88	88
200	Art Met Wks (.80a)	6	6	6
100	Asso G&El	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Asso G&El A	1¼	1	1¼
100	Asso G&El pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	3¼	3½	3¼
200	Atlas Corp war	1½	1	1½
100	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Babcock&Wil (5g)	84	84	84
100	Baldwin Loco pf	15	15	15
400	Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	Barium Stk Stl	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
800	Bath Iron Wk (.65f)	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
100	Bayuk & Cay Pur	1	1	1
600	BirdsboroSt'dy (1¼gg	7¾	7½	7⅝
700	Bliss (E W)	8	7¾	8
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	38	38	38
50	Bohack (HC) 1pf	16½	16½	16½
100	Brad T&L (.15e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Breeze Corp (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	Brewst Asp (.06g)	5½	5	5
100	Bridgp Mach (2g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	Bridgpt Mach pf (7)	81	81	81
100	Brill A	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Brown Co pf	24½	24	24
1000	Bunk Hill & S	13	13	13
100	Burma Ltd (.40fg)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Burry Biscuit (2g)	3	3	3
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
500	Carib Cyn (½g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2300	Carrier Carp	25¾	25	25¾
100	Celanese 1 pf (7)	67½	67½	67½
10	Celluloid 1 pf (7g)	62	62	62
900	Cen & Sw Ut	1⅝	1½	1⅝
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	72	73	72
100	Cen St El pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Cen St El 6% pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Chesebro (4a)	104	104	104
100	Chi Riv&Mach (1¼g)	8	8	8
100	Childs pf	29¾	28	29¾
1800	Cities Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cit Serv pf	28	28	28
200	Claude Neon Lts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Cleve El Ill (2a)	31	31	31
800	Club Al Uten	1½	1⅜	1½
600	Colum O & G (.40f)	4½	4	4
100	Com Wat Sv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Cons Biscuit (.40g)	4	4	4
900	Cons Coppermin (½g)	4¾	4¾	4⅞
25	Cont G&E ur pf (7)	73	73	73
600	Copper Range	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Cord Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Creole Pet (½a)	23¾	23¾	23⅞
200	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Cuneo Prpf (6½)	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Dure Test (.40)	6	6	6
800	Duval Tex	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	EagleUicheLead(.40g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
50	Ea G&F 6% pf	26	26	26
300	East Sta Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Ea Sta A pf	19	19	19
200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	47	46⅞	46⅞
100	El Pow Aa (.37g)	⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	El P&L 2 pf A	23½	23½	23½
100	El P&L war	3½	3½	3½
200	Elec&rol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Esquire Coron (.30e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Evans Wallp	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	Ex-Cell-o Corp(.80a)	10⅜	10½	10⅜
100	Falstaff Brew (1¼g)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
200	Fisk Rub	6½	6½	6½
200	Gen Fireproj (1.60g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Gen Tel (1a)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Godchaux Sug B	12¼	12¼	12¼
1000	Goldfield Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Grand Nat Films	¼	¼	¼
100	Gulf Oil (1)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
100	Haloid (1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Hecla Min (.10e)	8½	8½	8½
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	7½	7½	7½
100	HudBay M&S (1¾g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
400	Humble Oil (2g)	61	60¾	61
100	HummelRossF(.80g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Ill Iowa Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Ind Scv 6% pf	10	10	10
550	Ins Co N Am (2)	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛
200	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Internat Pet (1¼a)	30	29½	30
100	Inter Radio (.85g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Inter Util A	8½	8½	8½
1500	Inter Util B	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Inter Ut war new	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	InterHomeEng(.44a)	4	3⅞	4
200	Ital Superpow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Kennedy's (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
30	Kings Cou Lt pfB(7)	32	32	32
100	Kingston Prod (.40)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	Lake Shore M (4a)	58½	57⅞	57⅞
1000	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
100	Leonard Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Lion Oil (1a)	20¾	20½	20¾
1600	Lockheed Aire	8¼	7⅞	8
6	Lone Star Gas (.80g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1000	Louis L & E (.40a)	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Memph N Gas (.80g)	4	4	4
500	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	MichiganSug pf (½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mid Sti Pet A vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Monogram Pict	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Monroe Loan A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Montr LH&P (1¼)	30	30	30
200	Moore (T) Dis	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Mount CitrCop(¼g)	6½	6½	6½
700	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
200	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Nat P&L pf (6)	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Nat Refining	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	N H Clock	5½	5½	5½
150	N J Zinc (1½e)	65	65	65
500	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7⅛	7¼	7¼
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	72	72	72
100	Niag Hud 2 pf war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	5	5	5
100	Nipissing Mns (.37g)	2	2	2
50	Nor Am L & P pf	35½	35½	35½
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nor St P A	11	11	11
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Pac Lighting pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	Pac Pub Svc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	29	29	29
600	Pantepec Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	24	24	24
200	Penroad (¼g)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
25	Pepperell	61	61	61
1000	Pioneer Gold (.60)	3	3	3
100	Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Pitts Forg	7	7	7
200	Pitts Pl Gl (8½g)	80½	80	80½
300	Powdrell & Alex	3¾	3⅝	3¾
200	Prud Investors (.30g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	P S Ind $7 pr pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	123¼	139¼	139¼
25	Roy & Lgt Sec (½g)	9	9	9
200	Reiter-Fost	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Richmond Rad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Root Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Royal Type (3½e)	40	40	40
2200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	St. Regis Pap	3¼	3⅛	3¼
25	Safety C H&L(10g)	77	77	77
100	Samson Unit (½g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Segal Lock	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Selberling Rub	3	3	3
100	Seversky Aire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Shattuck Denn(¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Sherwin-Wms (4)	87	87	87
100	Sonotone (½g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	38	38
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	17½	17½	17½
400	St Pow&Lt	1⅛	1	1
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Sterchi Br St (1½g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Sullivan Mach	8½	8½	8½
200	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	3	3⅛
100	Taggart	4½	4½	4½
100	Tampa El (2.24)	27	27	27
100	Tastyeast A	½	½	½
10	Taylor (K) Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Technicolor (¾g)	17½	17¼	17½
100	Texon Oil (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
50	Todd Ship (2a)	56¼	56¼	56¼
100	Trans-Lux (.20a)	3	3	3
100	Transwest Oil	8½	8½	8½
200	United Aire war	7¾	7⅞	7¾
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Unit Elas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Unit Gas war	1	1	1
200	Unit Lt&Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Lt&P cv pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Unit Shipyds A	4½	4½	4½
100	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Unit Specialties(1.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Unit Verde Ext (2g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Unit Wall P (.15g)	2	2	2
300	Univ Corp vtc	3½	3	3½
100	Utility Equit	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Util Equit pf	34½	36½	36½
100	Venes Mex Oil	3½	3½	3½
500	Venesuel Pet	1½	1½	1½
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	8¼	8¼	8¼

Total stock sales today (estimated), 65,000; year ago, 382,015.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
5	Ala Pow 4½s'67	70½	70½	70½
6	AppalElPw 5s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Appal Pow5s 2024a	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	100½	100½	100½
10	Ark P&L 5s'56	90	89⅞	90
6	As Elec 4½s'53	34	33	34
5	As G&E5½s'38IC	78	77½	78
10	As G&E4½s'73	43	43	43
6	AtlanCityEl 3½s'64	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8	As G&E4½s'49C	24½	23⅞	24½
5	Baldw L 6s '50	64	63½	64
4	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	120¼	120¼	120¼
2	Birm El 4½s'63	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
7	Cen Ill P & Is '56 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
6	Cen Ill Jt 4½s '57 F	88½	88½	88½
12	Cen P & L 5s '56	83	83½	83
8	Cen St El 5½s'54	35½	34¾	35
5	Cen St El 5s '48	35⅛	35	35
12	Cen Pr P&L 5½s'53	43¼	42	42
2	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13	Cities Ser 5s '30	53¼	53	53¼
3	Cities Ser 5s '66	56	56	56
11	Cities Ser 5s '58	52¾	52½	52¾
14	Cities Ser 5s '50	53	51⅝	53
3	Cit & Gas 5½s '42	94½	94½	94½
1	Con G&L Ba 3¼s'71	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Con Gas Ut 6s 43 ct	63	62½	63
16	Con G&E 5s 58 A	66¼	65⅞	66¼
3	Cruesible St 5s 40	101¼	101½	101½
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	93⅛	93¼	93⅛
1	Denver G&E 5s 49	109	108	109
15	East G&F 4s A	75½	74⅜	75½
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	62	60½	62
2	Empire Dis E 5s 52	88	88	88
2	Emp O&R 5½s 42	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Fstone Cot M 5s 48	105	105	105
1	Fstone Tire 5s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Fla P&L 5s'54	80½	80½	80½
1	Fla Pow 4s C '66	83¾	83¾	83¾
95	Gary E&G 5s'44 st	84	84	84
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	69	69	69
1	Gen Rayon 6s '48	75½	75½	75½
2	Geo Pow 5s'67	81	81	81
8	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	64½	64	64½
5	Grand Trunk 4s '50	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Ill Pow & L 5s'56 C	85½	85½	85½
7	Ill Pow&L 4½s'54B	89	89	89
2	Ipd Sve 5s'50	53	51½	52
3	Ind P&L 5s '57A	106⅞	105¾	105¾
2	Inters Pow 6s'52	23¾	23¾	23¾
11	Inters Pow 5s'57	40½	40	40½
1	Inters P Sve 5s'54D	65	65	65
3	Jer CenP&L 4½s'61 C	101½	101½	101½
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Ky Ntil 5s'61 H	75	74¼	74¼
30	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	100¼	100	100
6	Lex Util 5s'53	95¾	95½	95½
9	Lib McN & L 5s'42	103½	103½	103½
4	Long Isl Lt 6s'45	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Metro Ed 4s G '65	105½	105½	105½
1	Milw G Lt 4½s'67	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Miss P&L Co 5s'57	84	84	84
1	Nassau & Suf 5s'45	94	94	94
1	Nat Pow&Lt4½s'87	71½	71¼	71½
9	N Eng G&E 5s '50	49½	49	49½
2	N Eng G&E 5s '48	50	50	50
5	N Eng Pow 5½s'54	79¾	79½	79½
2	N Ori P S 4s '42 A	65	64½	65
1	N Ori P S 5s '42	90	90	90
1	NY&West La 4s 2004	104½	104½	104½
6	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	106	105⅝	105⅞
3	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	96⅝	96½	96½
2	Nor St Pow 3½s '67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Ogden Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Ohio Pow 4½s'56D	105	105	105
2	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	87½	87½	87½
4	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	87½	86¾	87½
2	Okla P&W 5s'48	76	76	76
3	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	84	84	84
5	Pac P&L 5s'55	62	61½	62
1	Palmer Louis 6s'38	99½	99½	99½
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Phila El P 5½s'72	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Portland G&C 5s '40	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	107	107	107
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	103½	103¾	103½
11	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81P	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60I	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	As G&E 5s '73	48½	48½	49½
4	Queens Bor G5½s '52	27½	27½	27½
3	Safe Har W 4½s '79	110	110	110
2	Shaw L&P 4½s '67 A	104	103¾	104
5	So Ind Ry 4s '51	51	51	51
3	S E P&L 6s 2025 A	83½	83½	83½
2	Se'west L&P 5s '57 A	99	97½	98
11	Stand G&E 6s'66	43¾	42½	42¾
1	Stand Inv 5½s'29	65	65	65
14	Stand P&L 6s'57	42	41	42
5	Superpw Ill 4½s'70	106	106	106
9	Tex El S 5s'60	86	85½	86
7	Tex P&L 5s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
19	Toledo Ed 5s '42	107¼	107	107
7	Twin ORT 5½s '52 A	58	57½	58
8	Unit L&P 6s '75	61	58¾	61
7	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105	105	105
1	Wash Ry & El 4s '51	107¼	107½	107½
11	Wash Wat Pw 5s '39	104½	104½	104½
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	35	35	35
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

10	Com Pvt Bk 5½s '37	87	86	86
6	Ger C Mun 6s '47	21	21	21
2	Ger Mun Bk 6s '50	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Ruhr Husng 6½s '58	33	32	32

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (s) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (x) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Automobile Output Is Lower for Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated output of the automobile plants for the week at 51,443 passenger cars and trucks for the United States and Canada, compared with 59,365 last week and 72,010 for the comparable week of 1937.

The survey noted "a sign of encouragement in the sale of used cars during the past week, tending to reduce current stocks."

Steel Payrolls, Employment In '37 Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Payrolls of the steel industry in 1937 totaled $976,000,000, the highest on record, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. The 1937 total was 16 per cent above 1929 payrolls of $841,000,000.

Employment in the industry likewise established new records in 1937. An average of 572,000 employees were on payrolls, or 25 per cent more than in 1929 when 458,000 were employed. Steel ingot production in 1937 was about 9 per cent below the 1929 peak.

Cocoa Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Cocoa futures closed 6-11 higher. Sales 2653 tons.

	High	Low	Last
March	5.84	5.80	5.82n
May	5.69	5.61	5.63
July	5.72	5.68	5.70
Sept.	5.80	5.73	5.74

n—Nominal.

Butler Brothers

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers, merchandising organization, reported unaudited 1937 net earnings after allowance for preferred stock dividends of $1,261,000 compared with $1,944,000 in 1936. This was equivalent to $1.12 a share of common stock outstanding, it compared with a net income of $1,690,113.83 or $2 cents a share for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1937.

Canada Uses More Sugar

NEW YORK—Consumption of refined sugar in the Dominion of Canada during 1937 totaled 446,000 long tons, as against 430,143 tons in the previous year, an increase of 15,842 tons, or 4.3 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. Of the 1937 consumption, approximately 87,000 tons, or 14.9 per cent, were beet sugars produced in the Dominion.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 5, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumatic pf	14	13½	13½	14½
8.75	Bost&Albany	96	96	96	..
8.50	Boston Edis	115¾	114½	115½	115
2.50	Bost Personal	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½
2.60b	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	..
..	Bos&Me st A pf	3	3	3	3
..	Bos&Me st C pf	3	3	3	3
..	Bos&Me st D pf	16	14	14	16
.80b	Bos Pere Prop	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
..	Copper Range	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
..	East Gas & F	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾
3.75d	East Gas&Fpf	26	26	26	26
4.50	Eas G&F Pf pf	40	40	40	40
..	East Mass pf	20	20	20	22
..	Eastern SS	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
2.50	First Nat Stre	33½	32	32	32½
.80d	Narr Rac A	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
6.25d	NE Tel&Tel	91¼	91	91	90¾
3.50a	Old Colony	5	..	4½	4¾
.50	Pac Mills	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13
2.60	Sub Elec 2pf	40	40	40	40
1.80b	Un Twist Drill	29½	29	29	29½
..	Unit Gas	4	3¾	4	3¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	70	69¾	70	69½
..	Utah M&T	92c	92c	92c	92c
..	Warren Bros	3½	3½	3½	3

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937.

New Municipal Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing scheduled for next week by three states and 117 municipalities totals $42,966,462, compared with the revised total of $18,885,787 for the past week. The Bond Buyer reported. Weekly average of new offerings for the year to date stands at $21,077,941.

Pennroad Balance Sheet 'Artificial,' Senator Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators contended that balance sheets of Pennroad Corporation, a railroad holding company, presented a "ridiculously artificial picture" because they showed a capital surplus of $126,000,000.

Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Railroad Finance Committee, said this figure was "utterly out of relation to the facts" because heavy losses on security investments had not been charged against it.

S. H. Ogden, Pennroad vice president, disputed Senator Wheeler's assertion, contending the books "give an accurate picture."

Bookkeeping Operation

Agreeing that the surplus was one of "bookkeeping," Mr. Ogden said that "books do not forecast the future" and declared that the company's financial reports properly showed what securities purchased had cost, not what they were worth.

Mr. Ogden added that accurate appraisal of the value of the company's assets at present could not be made. A. J. County, Pennsylvania railroad vice president and a Pennroad director, told Senator Wheeler that the same might be true of the book surplus of any railroad company.

Pennroad officials, Senator Wheeler asserted, had "deliberately concealed facts" from stockholders and had not given them all of the reasons for a 1933 reduction in the stated value of Pennroad voting trust certificates. "Fear of criticism," he contended, had also caused them not to publish the estimated value of the company's assets.

Mr. Ogden agreed that information about some transactions was not given to the stockholders, but denied any intention to conceal facts. Some things were made public today, he said, which were customarily withheld by all companies several years ago.

To Effect Saving in Taxes

Pennroad shares, originally sold for about $15, were given a stated value of $10 a share on the company's books, the remainder of the capital being treated as paid-in surplus. In 1933 the stated value of the shares was put at a "nominal" figure of $1, and $81,810,000 was transferred from the company's stock account to its surplus account.

Mr. Ogden testified that the purpose of the transaction was to create a reserve to offset losses on investments. Mr. County, however, declared the primary object was to effect a saving in taxes.

Senator Wheeler also asserted that Pennroad's three voting trustees constituted a "dictatorship over 136,000 stockholders," which prevented the "real owners" of the company from throwing off "domination by the Pennsylvania Railroad." Pennroad's voting trust system, he said, was "wrong in principle and should not be permitted."

Testifying before the committee, the trustees said they saw no reason to discontinue the arrangement before its scheduled expiration in 1939. Disclaiming knowledge of whether Pennroad directors were dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, they declared that as trustees they were in no way influenced by the railroad.

"They've got no strings on us," asserted Elwyn Evans, executive vice-president of the Wilmington Trust Company and one of the Pennroad trustees. The other trustees who testified were John K. Garrigues, vice-president of the Delaware Trust Company, and Wilmer Stradley, head of a coal and ice company. All are from Wilmington, Del.

Outlook Seen Poor For Rayon Industry

During the early months of 1938 sales and earnings prospects for leading rayon producers are not encouraging, says the United Business Service.

After maintaining activity near capacity levels during the first nine months of 1937, continues the survey, rayon producers were forced to curtail operations drastically in the fourth quarter. Deliveries during the September-December period dropped nearly 60 per cent, while stocks on hand rose from ½ month's to 2½ months' supply. However, with current operations down to about 33 per cent of capacity, and the decline in demand showing signs of flattening out, producers' stocks are not expected to rise much further.

The industry has recently been subjected to considerable price cutting. Prices on the 150 denier grade viscose and acetate have dropped from 63 cents to 54 cents per pound. This, combined with higher operating and raw material costs, as well as smaller sales volumes, has pinched profit margins severely.

Rolling Mill Wages Up 14 P. C.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Wages paid by the American Rolling Mill Company in 1937 increased 14 per cent over 1936, despite the sharp decline in production and employment during the last quarter that affected the entire industry. The company paid out approximately $3,000,000 more to its employees in 1937 than in 1936. Pay rolls last year totaled more than $25,000,000 while in 1936 total pay rolls amounted to more than $22,000,00.

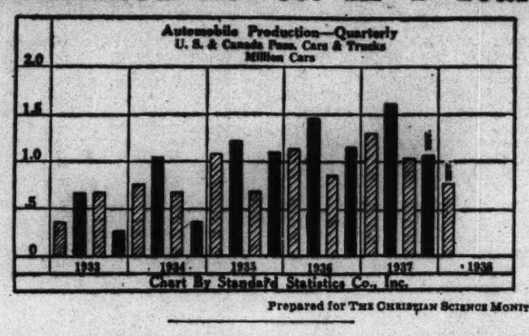
Purity Bakeries Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—The Purity Bakeries Corporation reported consolidated net income for the 42 weeks ended Jan. 1, 1938, of $483,566.84 after provision for $21,101.54 surtax on undistributed profits, and after all other charges. The income was 60 cents a share on 771,476 shares of common stock outstanding. It compared with a net income of $490,113.83 or 69 cents a share for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 2, 1937.

Expects Large Sale of Suits

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Present indications are that the Goodall Co., subsidiary of Goodall Worsted Co., will top the 1,000,000 unit sales mark during the coming year, according to Roger Ward, president of the company. Mr. Ward said that business in "Palm Beach" suits to date is substantially ahead of that for the same period last year, and that all plants of the company, as well as mills, are running full.

First Quarter's Auto Output Estimated Lowest in 4 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

January production of passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles was around 250,000, or some 35 per cent to 40 per cent below a year earlier. The further decline in assemblies during the past two weeks suggests that February output will be little, if any, above 200,000, which would be almost 50 per cent below February, 1937.

It is reasonable to expect some impro

Text of U. S. Naval Note to Japan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The text of the State Department's statement on its note to Japan, including the text of the note, follows:

Since Dec. 31, 1936, when the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and the London Naval Treaty of 1930 expired, as a result of denunciation by Japan, there has been no quantitative naval limitation, that is, a limit on the number of ships which a nation may build.

There has been qualitative limitation; that is, a limit on the types of ships which a nation may build. This limitation has been in effect between the signatories of the London Naval Treaty of 1936—the United States, Great Britain and France—and between Great Britain on the one hand, and Germany and the Soviet Union on the other.

Japan Refused to Co-operate

Japan took part in the early stages of the London Naval Conference of 1935-1936 but withdrew when the other participants were unable to accept the Japanese demand for a common upper limit, which meant that Japan would have naval equality in principle with the United States and Great Britain.

Subsequently, in 1936, Japan was approached by the British Government and asked if it would not give assurances that the treaty limits on types of ships would in practice be adhered to by it even though it could not see its way to subscribing to the London Naval Treaty.

The Japanese Government declined to give these assurances.

This Government took up with Japan the limit of the size of guns on capital ships. Under Article 4 of the London Naval Treaty, 1936, it is provided that 14 inches should be the limit of the caliber of guns on capital ships; however, if any of the parties to the Washington Naval Treaty of Feb. 6, 1922, should fail to accept this limit by April 1, 1937, 16 inches would become the treaty limit of guns carried on capital ships.

Despite the efforts of this Government, Japan declined to accept the limit of 14 inches, and, as a consequence of the Japanese refusal, the limit of the guns on capital ships rose to 16 inches.

Are Reports Accurate?

Recently, reports have been recurrent that Japan not only is exceeding the limits provided in the London Naval Treaty, 1936, on the size of guns of cruisers and capital ships but is building, or is planning to build, above the limit of types of ships as well.

The question arises, therefore, whether these reports are correct and if so whether it will be necessary for the parties to the London Naval Treaty, 1936, to escalate, in accordance with the provision of the Naval Treaty which gives a signatory the right of escalation in the event of building not in conformity with treaty limits by a power not a party thereto. Before the parties to the treaty can escalate, under its provisions they must consult. A preliminary consultation has taken place and the British, French and American Governments have decided to approach the Japanese Government with a request for information.

In the following note to be delivered to the Japanese Government by the American Ambassador at Tokyo, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, on Feb. 5, it is suggested that the United States, as a party to the London Naval Treaty, will be glad to receive a reply to the inquiry with regard to the size and armament of Japanese capital ships and cruisers not later than Feb. 20 next.

The reason for fixing Feb. 20 is that it is incumbent upon this Government, under the London Naval Treaty, to furnish information with regard to its naval program to the treaty powers within the first four months of the calendar year and that in order to prepare its estimates and have them ready for communication to the other naval powers parties to the London Naval Treaty, it is essential that the facts upon which the estimates are based be wholly assembled at the latest by the end of February.

The hope is, therefore, expressed that a reply will be received from the Japanese Government by Feb. 20, in order that the exchange of information may be completed by the final date referred to in the note, that is, May 1.

Powers Warn Japan on Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

troops that there was. They are therefore being reduced in number.

At the same time the naval notice is a clear indication that the United States, acting in closest co-operation with Britain and France, has no intention of permitting Japan to outstrip it in the naval race, or even to improve materially its relative naval position upon which, in the last analysis, depends Japan's ability to close the open door in China, and conversely, the ability of the three democracies to keep that door open.

Reasons for Withdrawal

Three different factors entered into the decision to withdraw the 15th Regiment from Tientsin. First is the repeated criticism in Congress of the maintenance in China of approximately the same number of soldiers as there are American civilians. Second, is that restoratio of civil order, by whatever means, removes the official justification for keeping the troops there. Third, is the increasing anxiety of high military officials here over military units which, in the event of real trouble between Japan and the United States, would have to be counted a total loss.

The formal notice to Japan regarding naval treaty limits is the culmination of a period of increasing restlessness regarding those limits. The United States has two big battleships under construction now which are of treaty limit specifications, and too far advanced to be changed extensively. Britain has five such ships well under way and beyond the point where change would be pratcical. France has two 35,000-tonners nearly complete.

Thus all three have given practical evidence of their willingness to abide by the treaty limits provided no other nation takes the initiative. But reports and secret information obtained by all three, have convinced their naval authorities that Japan waited until the others had gotten under way with treaty-type capital ships, and then promptly laid down at least three of superior characteristics.

Cannot Afford to Be Outclassed

The American-British-French position is that they cannot afford to have all their new battleships outclassed. Thus they state flatly that unless Japan will agree to abide by the limits, or come to some understanding about new limits, the limits will have to go. Certainly the three democracies do not intend to go on building outclassed battleships.

This is particularly important because of the amount of new battleship tonnage planned by all three. The United States expects to lay down four more battleships this year. Britain plans to lay down a second five. France will probably lay down two more this year, and is talking about a pair a year for the next three years. This means that a total of 15 new battleships are planned by the three powers. They feel they cannot afford to build so much in an outmoded class. Japan must agree to the same limits, or they will be scrapped.

Mixes Conciliation

Reduction in the number of these troops, therefore, meets objections from all sides. It satisfies isolationist sentiment in Congress opposed to maintenance of larger armed forces in China. It keeps the official record clear in that as soon as civil order has been restored a high proportion of the troops in China are being withdrawn. Third, it relieves the general staff of the Army and the high command of the Army from considerable concern.

The move, therefore, combines an immediate conciliatory impression with a long-range increase in potential American military power. The Marine Regiment to be withdrawn from Shanghai will be taken to Honolulu. It is not stated where the 15th Regiment or Regulars will be transferred. It was originally sent to Tientsin from Manila. The implication is that it will return to Manila.

From the strictly military point of view the net result of the military transfers is to cut by more than a half the troops which would undoubtedly be forced to surrender at once in case of serious trouble, and to increase by the same amount the strength of units which would be in a strategic position to act effectively under the same contingency.

American land forces have up until now consisted of about 3,000 Marines at Shanghai, 527 Marines at Peiping, and 808 regular infantry at Tientsin. After the transfer there will be 1,680 Marines at Shanghai, 250 Marines at Peiping and 250 Marines at Tientsin. The net change is a reduction of from 5,000 to slightly over 2,000.

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Willing to Obey Treaty

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The cruiser warning is also important. All three democracies have agreed to a holiday in heavy cruisers until 1943. Japan is reported building such ships, and to be arming them with bigger guns than any nation other than Germany has yet mounted on a 10,000 ton cruiser. Such a development threatens to outclass America's 18 heavy cruisers, and it is felt this threat must either be halted at once or instantly met.

The obvious implication of the whole picture is that the fate of remaining naval limits is placed in the hands of Japan. And an answer must be given by Feb. 20. Unless it comes all rules will be off and the naval race will enter a period of intense competition in types as well as in numbers.

Work Is Supplied Mexican Jobless

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Feb. 5

President Cardenas of Mexico is seeking to ease unrest in Tamaulipas State, along the United States border, by increased public works employment.

The President has ordered the Department of Communications to give work to all unemployed in Northern Tamaulipas on the Matamoros-Ciudad Victoria Highway, now under construction. He is urging also that irrigation projects along the Rio Grande be completed, thereby opening new fields to agricultural development in an effort to relieve unemployment.

Four persons were killed on Monday in a clash among agrarians of Tamaulipas, and the disturbance was attributed in part to resentment over economic hardship.

Girl Scouts to Set Up First All-America Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Camp Cloud Rim, 50 miles east of Salt Lake City, has been chosen as the site for the first All-America Girl Scout camp. On a lake 9000 feet above sea level camp is to be set up for girls from every state in the Union who meet requirements of the committee.

During August the camp will offer trips to mines, pack and hiking trips, discussions and seminars similar to those of the international encampment last summer which resulted in the idea for the All-America venture.

French Bond Offer

PARIS — Offer of 1,000,000,000 francs 6 per cent Credit National bonds at 94 redeemable by annual drawings within 40 years has been announced. This issue is made under the 1938 budget which authorizes Credit National to issue 3,000,000,000 francs in loans to cover public works expenditures.

NLRA Compliance Sought in Firms Dealing With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Senator Wagner (D) of New York offered legislation today which would require all companies contracting with the Government or benefitting from Government money to comply with the National Labor Relations Act. He is the author of the Act.

"No sound reason appears," Senator Wagner said in a statement, "why those receiving the benefits of Government contracts, loans or grants should be permitted at the same time to defy the letter or spirit of this fundamental and valid statute."

The bill, recommended by the United Mine Workers in their recent convention, would apply to ship companies receiving Government subsidies, railroads receiving loans from the Government, and many lines of manufacturing industries.

Senator Wagner said the question had been "of pressing concern" ever since NRA, but "came to a head when the Comptroller General recently ruled that flagrant violation of the terms of the National Labor Relations Act, and continued refusal to comply with decision of the National Labor Relations Board, whether or not affirmed by the courts, were no grounds for denying Government contracts to the law violators."

Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

thus challenging the dominance of the C. R. O. M. in the textile field. This invasion led to immediate friction which has become increasingly acute.

The C. T. M. contended that because it has the majority of workers in the Cocolapan plant it was entitled to administer the collective contract. The C. R. O. M. contended that since it still had members in the plant, and that since the present C. T. M. members formerly belonged to the C. R. O. M., it should have a voice in administering the collective contract.

These differences elicited rulings from the Federal Labor Department, from the Supreme Court and from President Cardenas himself, all of which were defied by the warring labor groups. Their conflict broke into open warfare, riots and killings took place, the plant was closed and the entire economy of the area has been affected at one time or another by the strikes and violence of the two unions.

The bitterness of the fight was due, not only to the Cocolapan issue, but to the larger conflict between the two major unions, which were using the Cocolapan plant as the testing ground in their battle for power.

The affair came to a climax about two weeks ago when the C. T. M. called a general strike in the Orizaba region to protest the failure of the Government in reaching and enforcing a solution. The general strike was called at midnight and on the following morning members of the two unions, armed with guns and clubs, clashed. Following the battle four were reported killed and twenty-five seriously wounded.

Intervention by President

This violence led to the immediate departure of President Cardenas from the capital personally to intervene in the dangerous situation and put an end to the warfare. He was accompanied by Antonio Villalobos, Chief of the Federal Department of Labor, and other members of his staff.

The appearance of the President in the midst of the chaotic conditions reigning in Orizaba has been described by eyewitnesses as acting as an immediate sedative. After receiving representatives of both groups and hearing their sides of the story, he addressed a crowd estimated at 10,000, from the balcony of the City Hall.

Calling for a broader vision on the part of labor, he said that the Cocolapan case must be settled definitely and finally, and exhorted the unions to cease their rivalries and unite with the farm groups to make their powers felt in national affairs.

Conferences of the laborers with their leaders led to the final solution recommended by the President and Señor Villalobos. This solution is that the C. T. M. will be permitted to continue administering the collective contract, but that workers in the factory who belong to the C. R. O. M. may negotiate independently with their employers.

City Governments Show Wide Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—If the belief that "education in government is the fruit of experimentation" is sound, then municipal government in Oregon is making definite progress, it is declared by Wayne Woodmansee, staff member of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Oregon—for municipal government in this state, he pointed out, takes a wide variety of forms. This conclusion is based on findings obtained from a survey of 152 municipalities in the state, made recently by Mr. Woodmansee.

In Oregon the council-mayor plan of government is used by 144 of the 152 cities surveyed, Mr. Woodmansee stated, but the commissioner method, in which the elected commissioners are heads of departments, is used by two cities; five use the council-manager plan, and one uses the combination of city manager and council.

In 120 of the cities in the survey "ward" lines are obliterated and council members elected from the city at large. The ward system is used by 26, while six have a combination of the two.

Independent boards and commissions carry on a large part of the municipal government, with a total of 178 in the various cities, the survey showed. Boards have been established for city planning, water, electricity, health, playgrounds, boxing, libraries, plumbing, civil service, airports, cemeteries, dock commissions and others. However, half of the cities have no boards at all.

Army Sends More Troops to Honolulu

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Troops totaling 68 officers and 1,200 men, described by Army officials as "routine replacements," sailed for Honolulu aboard the transport Republic Feb. 1 coincident with departure of the submarine Nautilus for the same mid-Pacific base.

The Nautilus began its voyage from the Mare Island Navy Yard. The naval operations office here said the submarine was being transferred from its San Diego base to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and that there was no significance in its departure yesterday.

Families of officers brought the total passengers aboard the Republic to 1,526. The contingent included personnel from all branches of the Army service, and 30 officers and 156 men from Hamilton Field, Army air base on San Francisco Bay.

Thirteen twin-motored bombers (Douglas) are to be sent to Hawaii from Santa Monica within the next two weeks, Army officials said, bringing to an unofficially estimated 228 fighting planes the United States' air strength on the islands.

Other troops on the Republic included 38 officers from Fort Mason and 1,044 men from Fort McDowell. No information as to replacements at the three San Francisco Bay defense points was made public.

Dogs Haul Fuel to Flier Grounded in Alaska Snow

BARROW, Alaska, Feb. 5 (AP)—A radio message from Pilot Harold Gillam said a dog team pulling a load of gasoline arrived at his plane last night and that, weather permitting, he would fly to Barrow today.

Mr. Gillam was forced down some 80 miles south of Barrow in a storm Monday while on a flight from Fairbanks.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 5

President:

Received recovery suggestions from representatives of 800 small businessmen.

Signed amendments to Federal Housing Act to stimulate investment of private capital in extensive home construction program.

Senate:

Completed Congressional action on Housing Law amendments.

Defeated 24 to 52 Glass motion to lay aside anti-lynching bill.

House:

Passed and sent to Senate $27,588,524 deficiency appropriation for various government agencies.

Passed and sent to Senate $45,000,000 appropriation for District of Columbia government.

Passed and sent to White House bill authorizing sale of surplus buffalo and elk in Wind Cave National Park.

Supreme Court:

Swore in Stanley F. Reed as Associate Justice.

Departments:

Navy ordered Sixth Regiment of Marines to leave Shanghai as first step toward withdrawal of armed forces in China.

Audience of One Hears Speech by Senator King

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—For about 60 seconds Dec. 3 Senator William H. King (D) of Utah spoke to a Senate chamber devoid of all members except the presiding officer.

Senator King's audience was reduced to one when Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who had remained through most of the speaker's discussion of foreign affairs, strolled from the chamber.

Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, who was in the presiding officer's chair, was absorbed in the Congressional Record.

Senator King (undismayed, continued a vigorous denunciation of international treaty violations.

Finland Opens Consulate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Freemantle, West Australia—Evidence of the importance of this State in matters of overseas affairs, is forthcoming in a new consular appointment, making five new consulates in the State during the past year. The latest consulate to be opened is that of Finland.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 548 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Miami Beach, Fla., 1450 Meridian Av. Modern bedroom apartments for discriminating clientele $580 up in fashion shop center.

PAYING GUESTS

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Home on ocean front open to guests for week-end or longer; near places of interest to Christian Scientists. 380 Humphrey Street.

REAL ESTATE

IN EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, suburb of Chicago, large 8-room home for sale; 4 bedrooms, 1½ bath; oil heat; near university. Address MARY E. JOHNSON, 4006 Blue Hills Road, Kansas City, Missouri.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl. 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage; tourists welcome. Tel. 1976.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University; fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St.; 3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Unusually attractive, gas-heated, unfurnished apartment in private home; three large rooms, bath, kitchenette, balcony; garage optional; charming, convenient location; references exchanged. Telephone evenings, WELlesley 2163-R.

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FRED K. C. WIEST, Architect; W. L. RENLEY, Assoc. Designer. 230 S. W. 19th Ave., Miami, Fla. Phone 2-1537.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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SENSATIONAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE Genuine Savings on Reproductions, Antiques, Rugs and New Simmons Bedding; also showroom samples from prominent Interior Decorators; and slightly used pieces of exceptional merit; bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms; city or country, bargains guaranteed. LLOYD'S SALESROOMS, 520 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share bungalow, 12 minutes to city. Write for appointment, 414 North Garfield St., Arlington, Va.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IMPOSING Michigan home, 60 acres on Burt Lake; Route 27, near Indian River; 8R rooms, 3-car garage; landscaped grounds; large flower-vegetable gardens; 3 artesian wells; cost $125,000; sell $35,000. GEO. A. PETERS, 3902 Utopia Court, Miami, Fla.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT CO 93 Huntington Ave. Ken 4435 Boston

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PLAY GROUPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cultured lady organizing supervised play groups for boys 5 to 10 years constructively employing leisure afternoons with nature study, good fellowship, exercise, good times. Adams 1410-J.

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HOMES *For Sale or Rent*

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston by our offices in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1500

585 Commonwealth Ave. Newton Cen. 5253

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 0151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-6. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 503 Park Drive, St. Mary's Subway—Bright room, quiet; private family to gentleman. Kenmore 8341 after 5 p. m.

N. Y. C.—Single, immaculate, clean room, $5.50; near church; refined family. DIEKHAUS, 660 West 180th Street (Apartment 2-D).

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN Wanted—Prominent well established manufacturer with strong line, cottage sets novelty curtains, piece goods; needs man with car for New England. One living in territory with curtain experience preferable. Drawing account against commissions. Answer by letter only stating qualifications, experience, amount of business done, etc. HENRY W. PLANT & CO., Passaic, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Industrial Engineer

TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box 8-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, now managing office, desires position preferably with Christian Scientist; broad cultural and travel background. D. JASON DOTY, LAF. 0268, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARE of one or more small children or semi-invalid. Christian Scientist preferred. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to semi-invalid, good cook, capable taking charge, experienced, American Protestant. Box 8-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEALS PIANO CO. *Exclusive Dealers* STEINWAY—KIMBALL Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N

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SEE Mayer Bros. FOR WALLPAPER and PICTURE FRAMES 418 North 19th Street

Family Service Laundry "Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens" Phone 3-1133 Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

MOBILE

Gladden Every Day with Flowers Demeranville Mobile's Telegraph Florist 9 N. CONCEPTION ST.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP. GASOLINE PAN-AM MOTOR OILS H. D. TODD, Distributor Foot of South Carolina Phone Dex. 5840

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC. JEWELERS SILVERSMITHS SINCE 1879

Vanity Beauty Parlor *Moved to New Location* 313 CHATHAM STREET The same welcome and efficient service to old friends and new Evening appointments for business women Mrs. MYRTLE BARNETT, Prop. Dexter 2827

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S 5c to $1.00 STORE Montgomery's Most Complete Store *QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY*

"J C" Cafe Where Cleanliness Is a Habit *Appreciate your patronage.* 132 Lee Street Cedar 5234

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS Shop at Sears and Save "HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS ALLSTATE TIRES Use Sears Easy Payment Plan SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 110 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Godwin Service Station COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE 243 Coral Way Phone 4-9237

Send It to the Laundry Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

BIRMINGHAM

CHILDREN'S SHOP *Little Tot's Toggery* GIRLS' AND TOTS' CLOTHES FOR SCHOOL—SPORTS—PARTIES LAYETTES 202 CORAL WAY POST OFFICE ARCADE

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc. 2912 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

THE TIFFIN *A RESTAURANT OF DISTINCTION* San Sebastian Hotel Building CORAL GABLES, FLA.

DAYTONA BEACH

SHOES and BAGS Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits. The Bootery Daytona Beach's finest shoe store 104 S. BEACH ST.

We Recommend Ben Croft Service Station ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH Lubrication—Washing—Polishing Tire Repairs—Auto Repairs Battery Service Telephones 9229 — 1474J Corner So. Atlantic and Broadway

Telephone 775 VOGUE HAT SHOP *Hats for All Occasions* IDA McKEITHEN Hotel Williams Building

TRIPLE "S" GROCETERIA *100% Home Owned* 2 STORES 2 726 MAIN STREET, PEN. 220 SO BEACH STREET

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC. Air Conditioning Heating • Paints • Roofing 116 So. Segrave Phone 329

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO *Experienced Operators* Lauderdale Hotel Building S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

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FIRESTONE Auto Supply & Service Stores TIRES BATTERIES BRAKE LINING Phone 123 1400 McGREGOR BLVD. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA P G FRANKLIN Mgr

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc. The Ladies' Trading Place Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods 1016-1018 FIRST STREET

PHONE 60 Terry Beauty Salon *Guaranteed* PERMANENT WAVES Shampoo, Finger Wave, Manicure Martha Magaha, Mgr. 2207 Broadway

JACKSONVILLE

Sears *Will Save You Money* SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

KUCHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTING 30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161 *"Food That's Different"* Randolph's Food Store 3550-52 St. Johns Avenue *Quality Foods. Right Prices. Free Delivery.* HAYWARD RANDOLPH, Owner Telephone 7-8635

EAT AT Southern Cafeteria *Air Conditioned Economical* 216-18 W. Adams Street

FRENCHY'S Beauty Parlor and Barber Shop *The Original Frenchy* New Location—122 Hogan St. Phone 5-1090

THE MART *Buy Your HATS There!* Antiques, Children's Wear, Library, Knitting Yarns, and Dining Room Phone 7-1030 530 Riverside Ave.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-6762 10-3 P. M. daily Advertising Information Bureau

Now! A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios. Sterchi's 20 West Adams Street Also St. Augustine and Ocala

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC. Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts. FAMILY WASHING

Williams Auto Service "WILLO BATTERIES" Complete Automobile Service 23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

BISER'S Restaurant Luncheon, 25c to 50c Dinner, 35c up Sunday Dinners, 50c *Free Parking While Our Guests* 414 JULIA STREET

Bauer's Pen & Card Shop Greeting Cards — Gifts *Pens of All Makes Repaired* 235 HOGAN STREET

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 12445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores The Home of Complete Economical Car Service KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Complete Car Service Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils Goodyear and General Tires Distributors of Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES Battery Charging and Road Service Everglades Battery Co. 1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7838 One block West of First Church

THE HOSIERY SHOP *Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves* Mrs. John A. Gaddis 117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO 168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista Catering to Home Folks of Miami Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC 1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave. *The Best to Be Had in Foods* Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

Clyde Court Beauty Salon Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson 200 S. E. First Ave. Phone 2-1440 *Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.*

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES *Where Food Prices Are Made* Two Large Beautiful Stores 1453 S. W. 8TH STREET N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST. 2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

KLINE'S *Food Center* 195 N. W. 36th Street Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

The Jersey Ice Cream Co. Jersey ICE CREAM MIAMI, FLORIDA

CUMINGS *Jeweler and Watchmaker* Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing—Bead Stringing—Diamond Setting—Engraving—Greeting Cards for All Occasions Fourteen Years in Miami 106 E. E. 1ST STREET

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP *Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing* 37 S. E. FIRST AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA

The TWO CITIES CLEANERS and DYERS *Complete Laundry Service and Alterations* 137 N. E. 2nd Street Miami, Fla.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING
***AIR-COOLED* TIRES**
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH

"Thru Service We Grow"
Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture
give aby
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616
BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS
MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Member Miami Realty Board
Phone 3-4101 • 811 Seybold Bldg.

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 3-0514

Rose-Franzis
GOWN SHOP
SPORT and AFTERNOON DRESSES
TRIPLE SHEER ENSEMBLES
EVENING GOWNS - COATS
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057
(In Clyde Court Building)

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Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom corded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Phone 3-1380 Neg Worl
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 54th St. Repairs

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

Collins Grocery
INCORPORATED
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
Only the Best in Foods
Phone 7-9259

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LATCH STRING INN

Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

BILTMORE
CLEANERS & DYERS
INC.
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure.
Call and delivery.
Phone 2-1544 43 N. W. 28th St.

Dorothy Douglas
Home Made Ice Cream
Twenty-three flavors
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Moulded Forms
7124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD

BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 20th Avenue
Phone 2-4420 Nite 2-9231

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1197 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 2-4949

HAMLYN MATTRESS & UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
We Specialize in Boat Work
PHONE 2-4856
1235 N. Miami Avenue

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

PLANT PHONE 7-3816
Metropolitan
Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1085 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 55th Street
Phone 2-0160

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
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Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIERRE'S
FINE
MERCHANT
TAILORING
Genuine English
Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Francera
Corsets Underwear
Negligees Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2623

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Redfern's Service Station
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
"Service as You Like It"
1601 Alton Road
Phone 5-9381 Road Service

Smart Hats
Alice **ROSS**
Operating exclusively on Miami Beach
839 LINCOLN ROAD

ORLANDO

For Truly Distinctive
Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

Gloria Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Original Designs
to fit all head sizes
INEZ THOMAS
2 Washington Street Arcade

Pittsburgh Paint Products
Glass—Mirrors—Store Fronts
Orange Plate Glass Co., Inc.
116-120 W. Robinson St.

GARNETT'S
Fashionable Frocks
Near the Patio
Washington Street Arcade

RUTLANDS
Men's Store
One of Florida's
Most Complete Store for Men
110 SO. ORANGE

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
213 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

40 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

Exclusive Styles
in all the
New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PALM BEACH

ALTA CARTER
6 Via Parigi
Decorative Linens
Table Appointments
That Are Smart and New

SARASOTA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2251

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Nelly Don Dresses
at Five Points

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Complete Wardrobe Service for Ladies and Gentlemen
BUFFALO
Cleaning & Tailoring Co.
127 THIRD ST., NORTH
Opposite Williams Park
DIAL 42-224 S. J. GOLDBERG, Mgr.

Willson-Chase
A Modern
Department Store

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 85-103

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

914 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 9711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5079
Under same management

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 246 Central Phone

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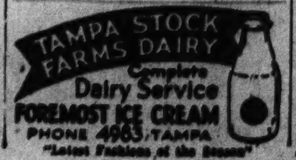
Shop at Completely Air-Conditioned
Sears
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.



FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR
MEN and BOYS
franklin & twiggs
TAMPA

EAT
POLARS
Velvet
ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 925 8TH AVE.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
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Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
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Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5304

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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

Visit the
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Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
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J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

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West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 4000 SOUTH DIXIE

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Paints . . . Builders' Hardware
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W. E. FROST
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0571
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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CORSET SHOP
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Let us explain our *Methods*. *No Obligations*. *Reasonable Rates*.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
37 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
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DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
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You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 231
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Main 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

BARRETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRADUATE BEAUTICIANS
Permanent Waving
Special Undine Wireless Permanent
141 BULL STREET Phone 6919

Norton Frierson
Electric Wiring and Fixtures
Established 1890
243 WHITAKER ST.

Marnez Shop
Millinery
Exclusive Agents
DUNLAP HATS
Three Perry Street, West Tel. 4196

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 3-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Robert Armstrong
FLORIST
DIAL 22746
36TH and MOORE AVE.

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
Savannah, Ga.
Goons 235 BULL STREET
TELEPHONE 4396

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Call
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — Marguerite CHARLET, 8 rue des Pyramides. Ready-made dresses from Frs. 350. up. Haute-Couture models. Speaks English.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MÜRREN
MODERN FLATS to let
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland
SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamps
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Huizen te huur v.a. Fl. 22,50 per maand
H. J. BAARSLAG, BOUWKUNDIGE
ARCHITECT
Beleid. en gedipl. makelaar in o. g.
Tomatenstraat 64. Gire 16 42 81

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 53038 Giro 32578
v Weede van Dijkveldstr. 71 73 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradstade 3 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 204544

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 19
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 22
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-63

Lagerson's **SHOE STORE**
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm. Tel. 11.48.00

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
CORSETIÈRE
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel.: 46.448

KLEIDERFÄRBEREI
RÖTHLISBERGER & CIE
chem. Waschanstalt u. Filialen
(Dyers and Cleaners)

BERNE

BERN Marktgasse 27
ZURICH Paradeplatz

Orient
Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station.

FARBEN — LACKE — PINSEL
CHEMIKALIEN—PUTZARTIKEL
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGUERIE BLAU
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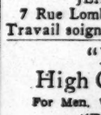

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Mr. De Mille and the Pirates

The Buccaneer (Paramount)—Cecil B. De Mille has traveled down to New Orleans of 1812 for his latest film. Here he finds Jean La Fitte, romantic leader of a pirate crew, who forfeits British gold and risks his life to help General Jackson defend the city. Despite a little too much self-conscious flag waving, it is a vital and stirring film, with more respect for fact than we have come to expect from such productions. Story moves with the speed of a pirate galleon before a fresh wind, action is violent and Akim Tamiroff turns in a brilliant performance as a roguish cannoneer. Fredric March, Francisca Gaal, Margot Grahame, Hugh Southern.—Adults and young people.

Double Danger (RKO)—Writer of detective fiction provides his own plots by being an amateur safe cracker. Benign but suspicious police chief invites the writer and a lady thief out for the week end. Like everything else in the film, the ensuing events are more ludicrous than humorous. Preston Foster, Whitney Bourne, Paul Guilfoyle.—Adults and young people.

Expensive Husbands (Warner Bros.)—Actress marries a title for publicity and subsequently falls in love with its owner. If the proof of the story is in the telling, this practically disproves itself. Beverly Roberts, Patric Knowles, Allyn Joslyn.—Adults and young people.

Happy Landing (20th-Fox)—Aside from realities as Sonja Henie's birdlike glides are apart from this mundane sphere is her latest gay comedy. She appears as a Norwegian girl who falls in love with an irresponsible American bandleader after that philanderer has made a forced landing near her town and inadvertently proposed. She follows him to America, learns that she has been deceived and, with Don Ameche's stern help, becomes a skating star to ease her heartache. Between the three marvelous skating numbers, there is a great deal of good comedy, much of which is supplied by Cesar Romero in a surprise performance as the glib bandmaster. Jean Hersholt, Ethel Merman, Billy Gilbert, Wally Vernon, El Brendel, the Raymond Scott Quintet.—Adults and young people.

International Settlement (20th-Fox)—Films about gun running in the Orient are usually either very, very good, like "The General Died at Dawn," or very, very dull, like "International Settlement." The story of a soldier of fortune and a glamorous café songstress was not without possibilities and has been well acted, but it drags interminably. George Sanders, Dolores del Rio, June Lang, Dick Baldwin.—Adults and young people.

The Invisible Menace (Warner Bros.)—Normally immune to the brand of thrills dispensed by Boris Karloff, we found his latest film exciting. The most violent surprise is supplied not by Mr. Karloff but by the heroine, Marie Wilson, when she—but that would be telling. Action takes place on an army post island and involves two newlyweds, civilian workers, a doctor, several officers and gun smuggling (a popular sport, it appears). Not for the sensitive. Marie Wilson, Eddie Craven, Eddie Acuff, Regis Toomey.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature) "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Pliny Attests the Advance Of Christianity

The Roman author and statesman Pliny the Younger, who held the post of governor of Bithynia in Northern Asia Minor, wrote to Emperor Trajan, about the year 112 A. D., expressing his concern at the spread of Christianity in the district under his rule. The pagan temples, he complained, "had been almost deserted," while he was disturbed at the decline in "emperor worship"—a decline which he evidently felt might imply disloyalty to the state. Yet he hesitated to condemn the Christians, since he reported them as claiming that they assembled to sing "a hymn to Christ . . . and bound themselves by a solemn oath" to refrain from doing "any wicked deeds" (Pliny: "Letters" Book 10: No. 96).

Some of the Christians whom Pliny met had been so for "as much as 25 years." Thus this secular historian not only witnesses to the growth of Christianity but also refers to its founder, and that well within a century after his ascension. It may be added that the Bithynians were among those addressed in the first epistle of Peter (v: 1).

Brevities

Toronto Star: Wonder how one of these electric shavers would work on a winter undershirt.

Des Moines Register: A Broadway floor-show producer reports a dearth of dance novelties. Has he thought of putting on the crab apple, with midgets?

St. Louis Star-Times: Plea to women: Quit complaining that "this is a man's world." Maybe the men do control it, what little it's controlled; but, don't the women control the men?

Odds and Ends

Nuts From Pine Cones

Piñon, a southwestern variety of pine tree, produces a small, sweet edible nut.

One's Choice of Crosses

Both the Northern Cross and the Southern Cross may be seen in lower Florida.

Mother of Steel

Nine out of ten tons of steel made in America come from open-hearth furnaces, the rest mostly from Bessemer converters.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Saturday brings a cryptogram without clues. Not too difficult this time. How long will it take you?

YTUAEB TCDTFE UGHOJTJ KFTJL PQQR KSF VSPDQTCOSX. ZAJE ZUY BSAF KOXWTF ELFSAWL VUFGYSUFG VSHTF SK YSEEQT UXG TXZSB FT-KFTJLOXW JLSMTF.

Rebus

This is shared by a Chicago Puzzle Club. The letters below, in their present form, represent a 5-letter word, and the lines below give a clue:

TPO

Over the hills and far away
On you I ride on a sunny day

Letter Changing

The change from TOYS to GAME in 6 moves, shared recently by a Quincy, Mass., reader has brought 4 moves from a Forest Hills, L. I., reader—Toys, toms, tams, tame, game. Now the Quincy reader offers a chance to change DRUM to DOLL in 7 moves.

Seven Digits

This is shared by a St. Louis, Mo., reader: Take 7 of any digit—any one from 1 to 9—and arrange them to total 100.

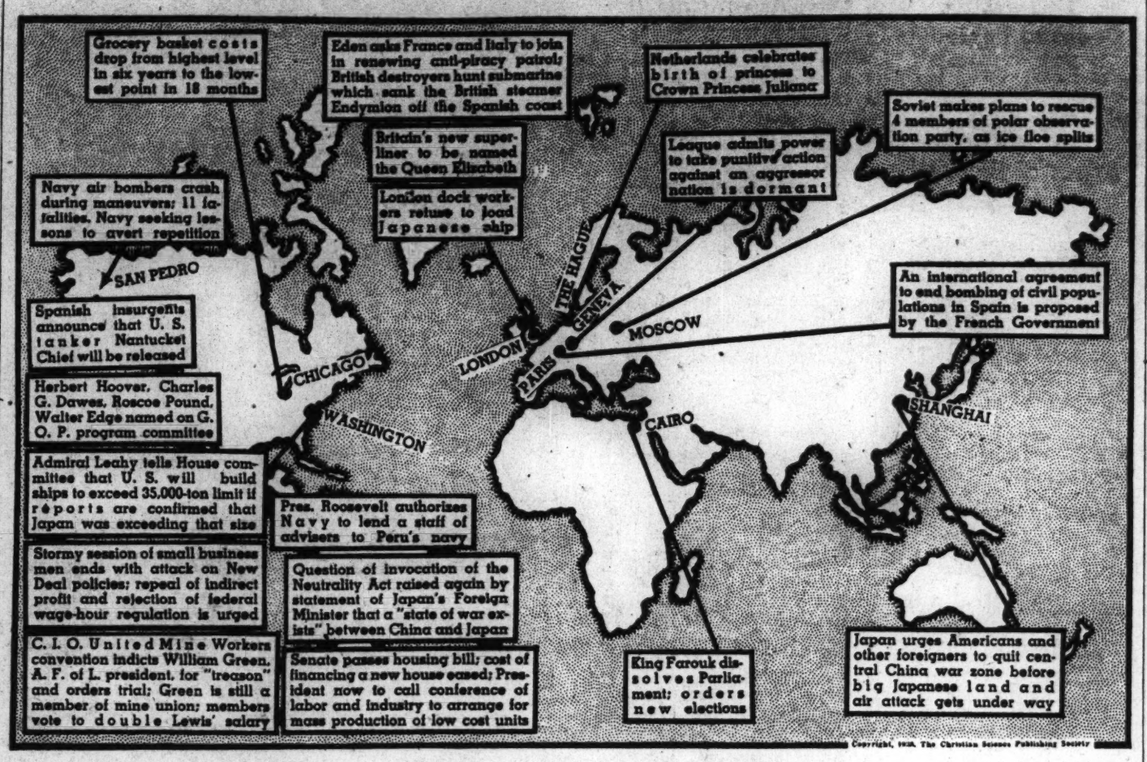
Get a "Line" on This!

In "line" with our usual matching puzzles, we have one made up entirely of "Lines." Can you mate each one correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	recline	yellow dye stuff	
2	aquiline	bluish dye stuff	
3	figuline	to rest, repose	✓
4	aculine	hog-like	
5	primuline	sail rope	
6	feline	made of clay	
7	caballine	eagle-like	
8	bovline	cat-like	
9	induline	pert. to horses	
10	suilline	without a stem	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Grocery basket costs drop from highest level in six years to the lowest point in 18 months
Eden asks France and Italy to join in renewing anti-piracy patrol; British destroyers hunt submarine which sank the British steamer Endymion off the Spanish coast
Netherlands celebrates birth of princess to Crown Princess Juliana
Soviet makes plans to rescue 4 members of polar observation party, as ice floe splits
Britain's new superliner to be named the Queen Elizabeth
League admits power to take punitive action against an aggressor nation is dormant
London dock workers refuse to load Japanese ship
Navy air bombers crash during maneuvers; 11 fatalities. Navy seeking lessons to avert repetition
SAN PEDRO
THE HAGUE
GENEVA
MOSCOW
An international agreement to end bombing of civil populations in Spain is proposed by the French Government
Spanish insurgents announce that U. S. tanker Nantucket Chief will be released
CHICAGO
LONDON
PARIS
Herbert Hoover, Charles G. Dawes, Roscoe Pound, Walter Edge named on G. O. P. program committee
WASHINGTON
CAIRO
SHANGHAI
Admiral Leahy tells House committee that U. S. will build ships to exceed 35,000-ton limit if reports are confirmed that Japan was exceeding that size
Pres. Roosevelt authorizes Navy to lend a staff of advisers to Peru's navy
Stormy session of small business men ends with attack on New Deal policies; repeal of indirect profit and rejection of federal wage-hour regulation is urged
Question of invocation of the Neutrality Act raised again by statement of Japan's Foreign Minister that a "state of war exists" between China and Japan
C. I. O. United Mine Workers convention indicts William Green, A. F. of L. president, for "treason" and orders trial; Green is still a member of mine union; members vote to double Lewis' salary
Senate passes housing bill; cost of financing a new house eased; President now to call conference of labor and industry to arrange for mass production of low cost units
King Farouk dissolves Parliament; orders new elections
Japan urges Americans and other foreigners to quit central China war zone before big Japanese land and air attack gets under way

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Painter and Pianist

When Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great Polish pianist, first went to London, where he was entirely unknown, he was riding one day in a bus. Opposite him sat an elderly aristocratic-looking man who stared at him in an embarrassing manner. The flaming, bushy locks and the intense spiritual life that animated the face of the pianist were an inspiration.

When Paderewski alighted, the stranger followed and, asking his pardon for addressing him, introduced himself by handing the pianist his card. Paderewski, with his accustomed amiability, thanked the gentleman for his attention, and they walked on together.

The stranger was an artist, and soon Paderewski had accepted an invitation to pose for him. Paderewski's head fascinated the artist. Thus originated the celebrated portrait of the great Polish musician by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

In Lighter Vein

Suitable Occasion

"It's awfully decent of you to dance with me, Miss Sprightly."

"Don't mention it—after all, it is a Charity Ball!"—A. C. C. O. Press.

Just the Thing!

The salesman had sold everything that was necessary for the furnishing of the lawyer's office, when he had a happy thought. "Oh, yes, I nearly forgot," he exclaimed, "you need a doormat!"

"Fine! But bring me one that is well worn."

Somesense Rhymes

The western Senator talked fast,
His words had verve and lustre;
His bronco-busting days were past—
But what a filly-buster!

Earning His Bit

The plumber was working and his new assistant was looking on. The latter was learning the trade and this was his first day.

"Say!" he inquired, "does the boss charge for my time?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

"But I haven't done anything."

The plumber had been inspecting the finished job with a lighted candle, which he handed to his helper. "Here," he said, "if you've got to be so conscientious, blow that out!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Aha!

"What's become of all those old mugs you used to see in the barber shops?"

"Oh, most of them are shaving themselves now, I guess."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Well!

Yet another gleam from the examination papers:

Question—For what were the Phoenicians famous?

Answer—Blinds.

—Manchester Guardian.

Reversed

Political Speaker: "All we need now, my friends, is to keep a working majority."

Voice from the Rear: "You're wrong there. What this country needs today is a majority working."—Pasadena Post.

Under Suspicion

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman tells of a Scotsman who was asserting that all the great poets were of his nation.

"Well," said someone, "but how about Shakespeare? You can't say he was a Scotsman."

To this the Scotsman replied: "His talents would justify the supposition."

—Judge

"I've been trotting around the globe for twenty years."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Singing in the Snow

Newcastle-on-Tyne
England

A mother of six young children is obviously a busy woman, especially when the housework falls on her shoulders. Yet one such person finds time to distribute literature in connection with her church.

On a winter day, when one of the children was at work and three others at school, she packed the two babies into a pram and ventured forth. When she was about half way on her journey, it began to snow. This was the signal for one of the youngsters to commence singing at the top of her voice. Passers-by stopped and stared.

A man looking particularly depressed, halted. "She's happy enough anyhow," said he. Some of the happiness of the little group must have been transferred to him for his face brightened up and his head was held higher as he walked on. Another man, clearing the roadway, looked up with a responsive smile as the cheery party passed by. The joy in the home of the happy family that evening seemed to be increased as a result of the day's doings.

Two verses from the Bible came readily to the writer as he thought over the day's events: "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine" and "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Apprehend, comprehend—*Ap-re-hend', com-pre-hend'* (secondary stress on first syllable in each instance).

These words indicate an exercise of the understanding, both being derived from the Latin *prehendere*, "to seize," the prefixes being *ad*, "to," and *cum*, "with."

"Comprehend" has taken on a fuller sense than has "apprehend." Logicians, for example, have come to regard apprehension as the first power or operation of thought devoted to an object. Glanville says: "Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction." When we comprehend, however, as Crabbe points out, "we have all the ideas which the subject is capable of presenting."

In brief, then, when we apprehend something we become definitely aware of it; when we comprehend it we fully grasp it with the understanding.

Aspiration—*Ass-pih-ray'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *aspirare*, "to breathe upon," lies back of our "aspiration," which is generally used in the sense of "desiring ardently" or, more literally, "panting after."

"Ambition" (Latin *ambitio*, "a going round"—especially as for votes) is sometimes mentioned as a synonym; but it suggests personal preferment as its goal—and it may be either praiseworthy or inordinate. "Aspiration," however, suggests a worthy and ennobling attainment which is much above the aspirant (long *i*, and second syllable stressed). For example, one may be ambitious for political power; another may have aspirations for holiness or excellence.

Cleaveth (Ps. 119:25)—*Kleev'-eth.* The word here renders *dabaq*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "to cling to" or "to adhere to."

Compassed—*Kum'-past* (*u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Compass," from the Late Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," is perhaps more familiar to us as a noun than as a verb. As a noun, of course, its principal use is to designate either a draftsman's device for drawing a circle, or the engineer's apparatus for discovering direction.

As a verb, however, we may employ it in three related senses: (1) "to go entirely round" ("Ye shall compass the city seven times"); (2) "to inclose on all sides" ("Mercy shall compass him about"); and (3) "to get within one's power, to bring about, to accomplish" ("He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin"). In constructions such as "It was not compassed by finiteness," sense No. 2 is predominant.

Ego—In America the prevailing pronunciation is *E'-go* (both vowels long); in Britain, *Eg'-o* (short *e*) is the more familiar.

Fallacy—*Fal'-a-sih* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* as in *sofa*).

This word is applied to a deceptive or false appearance or idea which misleads eye or thought. It is commonly used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The derivation is from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err."

It is enlightening to note that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

Focal distance—"Focal" means "of or pertaining to a focus"; and "focus" is the English form for the Latin word for "hearth" or "fireplace." And if we would understand our word, we should recall that it was the hearth around which the members of the family gathered, and from which they went forth.

The acquired meaning of "center into which certain activities gather" carried over into the field of optics, where "focus" came to denote the point at which divergent rays of light are brought to meet again, and from which they appear to proceed.

A camera lens is in focus—that is, the camera has the right focal distance—when the image is reflected on the screen without distortion. At any point outside this focal distance, the image is blurred or obliterated.

Froward—*Fro'-werd* (o long, *e* as in *maker*).

The word here renders the Hebrew *tahpukah*, construed as meaning "perverse, fraudulent."

Intents—The accent is on the second syllable.

Limbo—*Lim'-bo.*

Old scholastic theology had to invent a place to make as comfortable as possible those who were not good enough "to go to heaven" (because they had not been baptized, or who had not subscribed to certain creeds), but were too good to be sent to a hades of fire and brimstone. So a limbo (Latin *limbus*, "border, edge") on the outskirts of the alleged place of torment was set aside for them. Incidentally, the word is used broadly to indicate "oblivion."

Rational—*Rash'-un-al.*

Both "rational" and "reasonable" are derived from Latin *ratio*, "a reckoning, calculation, reason." The first suggests the possession of the faculty of thinking or reasoning ("Man is a rational animal"); the second hints the exercise of the rational or reasoning faculty.

Rereward (Is. 58:8)—*Rear'-werd.* This is an old variation of "rearward," and designates a rear guard. (Cf. Ex. 14:19-20.)

Salutary—*Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in *unite*; secondary stress on third syllable—avoid *sal'-u-trih*).

This word comes to us through the French *salutaire*, "healthful," from the Latin *salus*, "health." Incidentally, *salus* is closely identified with *saluus*, "sound, in good health," from which we derive our "safe."

Tangible—*Tan'-jih-bl* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *tangere*, "to touch"; so we may use it in the sense of "perceptible by touch." In figurative use, the word suggests that which is capable of being realized by the mind—that which is substantial.

Twoedged—Two syllables.

Quotation for Today

HALF the ease of life oozes away through the leaks of unpunctuality.—ANON.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

It

The purpose of this game is to learn through questioning what It really is, and may be played by as many individuals as desire to indulge in the fun. All players seat themselves in a circle, and one of this number is selected as the leader. He is then requested to leave the room.

In his absence it is explained that the person to the left of each player is It.

In replying to all questions from the leader, each player answers with the person to his left in mind. In this way there will be as many Its as there are individuals in the circle.

When the leader is recalled to the room he may ask whatever questions he chooses of the players in turn, but each must reply with either "yes" or "no." The answers will, of course, vary according to the person sitting to the left of the individual being interrogated. For instance, the question to the first player may be, "Is It a boy?" The answer may be, "Yes." The same question to the next in turn may be the reply, "No."

These replies will naturally seem contradictory to the leader until he makes the discovery of It's identity. The game tests his intelligence and reasoning powers and is always thoroughly enjoyed by those participating.—B. S. V., Lexington, Ill.

Another Day!

King Hassan, well-beloved, was wont to say,
When aught went wrong, or any labor failed,
"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!"
And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.
—Book of Good Cheer

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Beauty expert advises fresh milk for complexion. Just jab your finger through cardboard cover of bottle and enjoy refreshing shower.

Rebus: P in T O, Pinto.

Letter Changing: Doll, dell, tell, teal, team, tram, dram, drum.

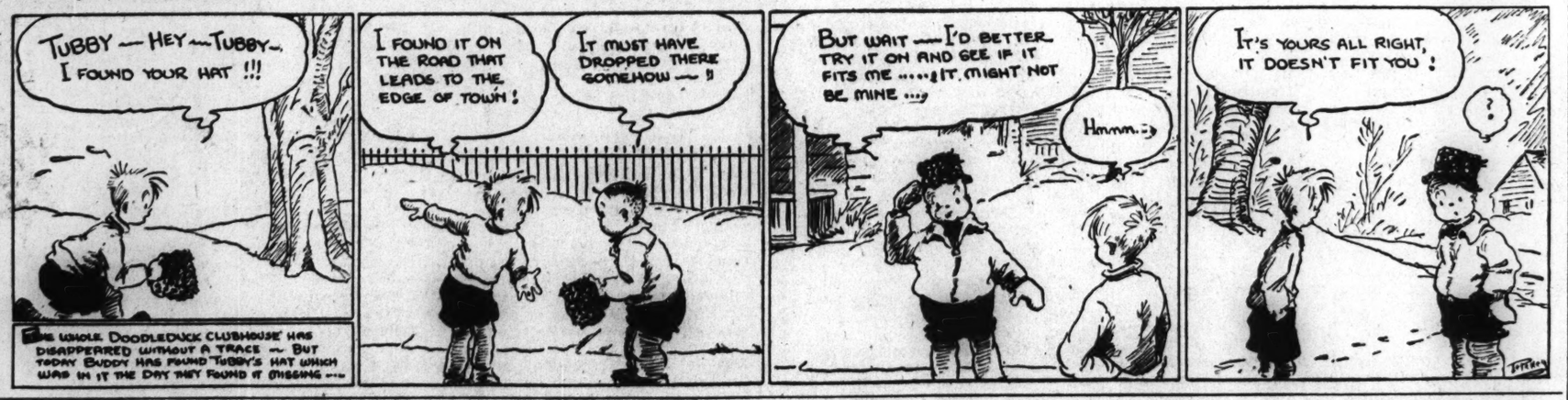
Seven Digits:

$$\frac{66}{9} + \frac{66}{9} = 100$$

Get a "Line" on This!: Recline—to rest or repose; aquiline—eagle-like; figuline—made of clay; acualine—without a stem; primuline—yellow dye stuff; feline—cat-like; caballine—pert. to horses; bovline—sail rope; induline—bluish dye stuff; suilline—hog-like.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Hat Is Found Without the Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY


TUBBY — HEY — TUBBY — I FOUND YOUR HAT !!!
I FOUND IT ON THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO THE EDGE OF TOWN!
IT MUST HAVE DROPPED THERE SOMEHOW — !
THE WHOLE DOODLEDUCK CLUBHOUSE HAS DISAPPEARED WITHOUT A TRACE — BUT TODAY BUDDY HAS FOUND TUBBY'S HAT WHICH WAS IN IT THE DAY THEY FOUND IT MISSING ....
BUT WAIT — I'D BETTER TRY IT ON AND SEE IF IT FITS ME .... IT MIGHT NOT BE MINE ....
Hmmm...
IT'S YOURS ALL RIGHT, IT DOESN'T FIT YOU !
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Missing Meteorite*

By THE HAGERS

SAID GANDER JIM, IN HASTE, "LAST NIGHT IN MY BACK YARD A METEORITE
CAME SHOOTING DOWN. IT SHOOK THE GROUND! I QUACKED, YOUR TALE HOLDS ME SPELLBOUND."
I PASSED SOME OTHER DUCKS. EACH SWORE THE METEOR NEARLY GRAZED HIS DOOR.
TODAY I STARTED SEARCHING HARD FOR BROKEN GROUND IN MY BACK YARD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Little Business Is Big

A WASHINGTON wit, after the first hectic round of the small business men's conference, suggested as a theme song for the occasion, "Little Man, You've Had a Busy Day." Now that the conference is over, the little man has had his exuberant say and his day in court.

It seems appropriate, therefore, to try to assay what, if anything, has been learned by and from this colorful gathering of approximately a thousand persons representing small businesses, no businesses, onlookers at business and the American passion for inventing economic cure-alls.

One preliminary observation may be made that this experience ought once and for all to discount by a heavy percentage the practice of considering White House mail as a barometer of public opinion. The list of those invited was made up partly, it was stated, of persons who had written letters to the President about business within recent months. This would account for the presence of a great many cranks and hobby-riders who lent vociferousness to the gathering.

The fact that some coherent and intelligible recommendations came out of the mêlée to be sifted down into the final committee report was due rather to the presence of a substantial number of quiet, hard-working men who could see more than one thing at a time. In the ultimate results of the conference, either as represented in the rather pungent resolutions of the various groups or as watered down in the committee report, there are some really significant showings.

One of these is that, by and large, little business is practically as critical of Administration policies as is big business. Moreover, its criticisms are practically the same criticisms as those made by big business. If the New Deal hoped to disclose a fundamental difference of interest or feeling between little business and big, it has got anything but the anticipated results.

It has found substantially the same sentiments for budget balancing, against undistributed profits taxes, for local administration of relief, for revision of the Wagner Labor Act, against federal wage regulation and for clarification of anti-trust laws as have been voiced by heads of larger businesses. On this last point the deprecation of "unwarranted and malicious attacks" on business indicates the wish of the little man that members of the Administration be more discriminating and definitive in their forays on bad business lest good business also suffer.

It is interesting to note that the little business men, like numerous other groups, profess their admiration and liking for President Roosevelt personally while in the same breath disagreeing with a large body of his policies. Will the quarterback, as he once termed himself, to hold their loyalty and develop their teamwork, now call a slightly different set of signals?

Listening-In

IN ORDER to learn more of the tastes of its public, the British Broadcasting Corporation is circulating a number of listeners, chosen at random, throughout the country. The necessity, in planning programs, of having the co-operation of listeners has always been emphasized by the B. B. C., and criticism and suggestions have been welcomed; but, if only as an aid to criticism, there is another form of co-operation that might be practiced, consisting in a methodical attitude on the part of the listener.

Only a few weeks ago a protest was made by a B. B. C. official against the habit of some households of allowing the radio to function uninterruptedly throughout its working hours. It is certainly a peculiar way of getting one's money's worth, and argues a complete failure to appreciate the radio's possibilities, except as a companionable noise becoming articulate when other distractions languish. The practice of turning it on in moments of boredom, and hoping for the best, may be more understandable, but is even more illogical.

The radio can be properly enjoyed at the cost of so little exertion compared with the theater, the cinema, and the concert hall, that it is odd that some should shrink from undertaking that little. Those who refuse to study and select programs in advance demand, of course, an impossible excellence that would please all the people all the time.

Sands of Other Times

HE WHO remembers lines of Longfellow that every schoolboy once had occasion to know may be reminded of them by the reported discovery of ten footprints in the sands of time deposited in the Paleozoic Era. That was a long time ago—so long ago that Professor Wilbur G. Burroughs, head of the Department of Geology of Berea College, Kentucky, says such footprints show that the maker was walking about on two hind legs millions of years earlier than the studies and speculations of natural science have postulated the origin of man.

Such pedestrianism was not characteristic of any of the creatures so far known as then inhabitant of earth. If they had been made in Miocene times, which comparatively might almost be called modern, nobody would nowadays be very much surprised. But mankind is being continually surprised to learn how long ago progress began.

Turning War Power to Peace

CANNON to right of them, cannon to left of them, is it any wonder the peoples hardly dare to hope for peace? The series of six articles on world rearmament which the Monitor concludes today has shown the price—in social values as well as in money—that mankind pays for the upkeep of its fears.

Piling of arms on arms builds no bulwark behind which nations can feel secure. The world has learned to distrust the mirage of embattled peace. In that distrust it gains something of security, unless it allows this wholesome skepticism of the ability of arms themselves to keep the peace to degenerate into a fear that arms of themselves can make war.

War has never been, will never be, prevented by the fear of war. Armament will not be diminished by the mere fear of armament. No matter how great the store of arms, war does not thereby become inevitable. It remains a choice—and men still do the choosing.

Still, to say that the existence or non-existence of arms does not affect this choice would be to state a dangerous half-truth. A national egotism inflamed by a sense of military superiority will be uninclined to pursue conciliatory policies. Feeling less need of the material support of other nations, it also will feel less respect for world opinion. Huge armaments mean an increased prestige for the military caste which, while sometimes a moderating influence on over-ambitious governments, is better schooled in the philosophy of force than of arbitration.

Awareness of these facts is a necessary part of the people's defense against war. But so is assurance that right can prevail before might asserts itself. Peoples with faith in this order of things will not be afraid to demand of statesmen that national policies be directed toward peaceful solutions of international difficulties.

One feature of the present phase of rearmament should be stressed not only for such temporary comfort as it may afford but for the responsibility it places on those nations best equipped to win the race. It is the intense rearmament of the "have" powers, which also are the democracies.

Because they are the "have" powers, they can be depended upon not to break, but to attempt to discourage a breaking, of the peace. At worst, they only want to keep what they have. Indeed, their armament programs are intended to impress the "have nots" with the futility of attempting to satisfy their grievances by recourse to war. This does not mean that no adjustment can be made to remove real grievances. But it means that if the democracies wish to offer solutions they can do so without fear of losing prestige, and can guard such offers in a way which will prevent advantage being taken of them.

One of the most important questions that can arise with the rearmament of the great "have" powers is how they shall use their strengthened position. The fact that they are democracies should insure their using it as a base from which to operate not in war but toward peace.

Entertainment or Advertisement?

ONE of the supposedly humorous moments in a current movie occurs when a particularly priggish character refuses a drink, then a cigarette, and is finally asked: "You do eat, don't you?"

Superficially, the incident is amusing. But why is the person who refuses liquor portrayed so often in an unfavorable light? And on the other hand, why is it assumed that excessive drinking is the normal rule in American life? Certainly this is the impression given by many Hollywood films. Odd as it may seem to the film executives on the West Coast, the man or woman who turns down a drink is not necessarily an idiot, a coward, a prig, on an object of loathing.

Films are admittedly one of the most powerful propaganda mediums in the world. It is therefore not surprising to learn from "Variety," the show journal, that the Motion Picture Producers' Association, of which Will H. Hays is president, is now conducting an investigation of "a huge industrial lobby maintained . . . for the purpose of garnering free film advertising worth millions of dollars for its manufacturer-clients' products. . . . One expert is said to have spent more than $25,000 to plant his product in a picture."

Only recently some theaters in New England presented a series of brief technicolor films advertising a prominent brand of cigarette. A short time previously, according to reports, rye whiskey distillers were requesting producers to have characters ask for "Whiskey and soda" or "Rye and soda" rather than "Scotch and soda"—in fairness to the American product.

How extensively the liquor or cigarette interests conduct Hollywood lobbies is hard to say. Certainly their products come in for frequent use and display and, in the past, both have been guilty of the more insidious types of propaganda.

Entertainment has just as much of a duty to the public weal as either the press or radio. When it forgets this responsibility and becomes the mouthpiece for special interests, it is cheating the public. Propagandizing, whether as outright advertising or merely as implied suggestion, is neither honest showmanship nor honest salesmanship.

The Labor Spy Speaks

Book News of the Day

INDUSTRIAL espionage is/was a cynical business. And Operative GT-99 symbolizes the concentrated essence of that cynicism. In his LABOR SPY (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50) GT-99 chronicles the record of his twenty years of service. In view of the social censure heaped upon this business, GT-99 is matter-of-fact. He makes but a minimum attempt to rationalize his choice of livelihood. Without much conviction he asserts that labor spies set many things right—that they smooth out human relations in the plant, detect sources of waste and save companies much money that may or may not be reflected in the pay roll. But at no point does GT-99 rail at his detractors, ardently defend his calling or repent and repudiate his past. No, GT-99 merely shrugs his shoulders and admits that the jig is up.

But what could be a more logical attitude for a labor spy? A man who acted for two decades on the theory that all men have their price is not likely to be a defender of causes—not even that of the business that fed him for twenty years. Indeed, GT-99's instantaneous reaction to the first rumblings against labor spying was to calculate the profits that might lie in a final sell-out.

"Brother," he thought, "forget the investigation. For ten grand I'll put every labor spy agency in the country out of business."

When the good ship "Industrial Espionage" began to crack up on the La Follette reefs, GT-99 must have outgalloped the whole crew in his dash over the sides. GT-99 possesses that unmoral objectivity to be found in a more literary form in Hemingway's books. This bespeaks some narrative value for "Labor Spy"; something also may be said for the close-ups of higher strategy in labor spying. The La Follette Committee, however, has said most of what GT-99 has to say and has said it from a more palatable social perspective.

The book is mainly an exhibit of the thinking that induces men to earn a livelihood as informers and betrayers. What we find is an unmoral void, the thin, dead air of ultra-commercialization. The slogan of "no sentiment in business" sinks lower and becomes "no conscience in business."

"On numerous occasions," writes GT-99, "clients have marveled at the ease with which workingmen and their leaders were manipulated by me and other operators. One offers them a little reward, or even graft, and they fall in line."

In such a fashion has Operator GT-99 mastered the philosophy of labor espionage, and his frank, unexpurgated expression of it is worth quite a bit for sociologists who will some day dissect in more scholarly vein the anatomy of the American labor spy industry. This reviewer hopes that GT-99 was deliberately penning a concealed attack on the spy business. Such an attack would be something for the credit side of his autobiography.

R. M. B.

His Silver Lining

Sailing in a Sou'wester

On a Scottish Island

"JOHN GOWDIE," cried Annie, impatiently, "would ye have me break my word? I've promised."

"Ye shouldna have promised," returned John, gravely. "Alec Innis doesna ken enough about sailing. And this is a sou'wester."

It was the morning of the annual regatta of the Scottish island, and the waterfront looked festive, with white-flanneled strangers ashore from the visiting yachts. This wasn't John's regular day for coming to town, but a sudden change of weather had caused him to hurry down, driving over Tulloch Shaws, a rough, short cut, in order to catch Annie before the racing started. It was a high compliment for him to do anything so unprecedented as this, but Annie, just then, was too ruffled to realize the fact. Two days earlier, the friend who was to have raced with Alec Innis had been called away, and Alec had asked Annie to fill his place. This was a great honor, and one which Annie fully appreciated. Only expert sailors were invited on any boat at such a time. And now, here was John trying to dissuade her. She protested quickly,

"He sails fine. I've seen him often."

"So has Susie Munn's pownie," scouted John. "A fair breeze is no test, and there hasna been a strong wind since he's been home."

"But I know when boats are being handled the right way."

"Aye? What about yon time Alec jibed and near broke his mast?"

Annie had forgotten about that. She ignored the question and said, crossly, "Ye'll be telling me next that I canna sail a boat myself."

"Naething o' the sort. I'd rather see ye with the tiller than him. Ye're an opeenionated hizzy to be saying he sails fine."

"He sails better than I do," she insisted.

At that moment Alec shouted from the jetty, "All aboard, Annie," and John gripped her arm, with a stern, "Ye're not to go."

* * *

"Who gave ye the right to tell me what to do, John Gowdie?" she demanded, indignantly, as she jerked free.

The wind now had increased so much that many of the smaller boats were staying moored. "Are ye still game, Annie?" called Alec, above the din of the waves. "Aye," she called back, with a swift glance towards where John, with drawn brows, was still watching.

The canvas, after noisy flappings and snappings, was hoisted into place, and they began tacking to and fro, waiting for starting time. When the signal was given, however, only five boats in their class crossed the line, and before Corryvegen Point was reached three of these had thought better of it, which left only two competing. As they followed the course, Annie found, to her surprise, that Alec didn't know how to steer so as to avoid, as much as possible, the shipping of water. Her natty outfit was soaked, and she was kept busy bailing. When they were nearing Dirlin Buoy she had another surprise. Alec, intent on keeping the distance gained ahead of the other boat, wasn't aware that the pennant on the end of the boom would in another moment brush the marker and disqualify them. Forgetting in her excitement who was skipper, she screamed, "Luff her, Alec! Luff, or we'll foul."

* * *

It was in the nick of time. Next instant Alec was edging into the wind, not enough to bring them to a standstill, but enough to clear the buoy. "That was close," he yelled. "Thanks, Annie."

They won the race, and that evening at the regatta dance held in the Royal George Inn, the prizes were given. Alec, after receiving his, crossed to where Annie sat with some girls, and presented her with a handsome box of chocolates, frankly explaining to the room that she had saved the day for him. When the applause for this had subsided, Annie rose, with the intention—ostensibly—of showing the gift to her aunts. But as she passed the door where John Gowdie loomed large she was halted by a tap on her shoulder.

"So he sails better than you, does he?" queried John coolly.

Annie's eyes were laughing, but she replied very demurely.

"It isna nice to clype on folk. Is it, John?"

A satisfied grin spread slowly across John's face, but he said not a word. Taking the box from her, he carried it over beside the Misses MacRae, Annie having to go with him since her two hands were held captive in one of his. The music for a strathspey struck up, whereupon they looked at one another, laughed, and were soon in the midst of the merry old dance.

MABEL GREY GERHING

North . . South . . East . . West

"Little" Business

By Frank L. Perrin

IN RECENT years, and more particularly in recent months, the tendency has been, especially in the United States, to regard business as easily divisible into two distinct and possibly opposing classes, big business and little business. As we attempt to discover the reason for such definite classification it becomes apparent at once that difficulty will be met in determining when business ceases to be little, and just at what point it becomes big. Little business appeals to us all for protection, for consideration, for encouragement. Big Business, we have been urged to believe, is a big, bad wolf, a common enemy, an ogre seeking to devour the smaller of its kind that it may grow still bigger and more powerful.

Perhaps few of us stop to take account of the fact that every big business, so called, is big because it has grown up. It is difficult as we look backward to discover a single large manufacturing or distributing enterprise of any kind which has not passed successively through the progressive stages of infancy, adolescence and into mature growth. This development has been in the natural course of events. It is true, likewise, that along the way there remain evidences of many tragedies and many failures. Not every acorn that is planted and produces a fledgling oak has grown to maturity. The supposed law which proclaims the survival of the fittest applies, unless reversed or annulled, in mundane affairs.

* * *

A few years ago a friend whom I came to know quite well in the West recalled interestingly an incident in a small Ohio factory. He was present, with others, when the first cake of a soap which caused a small business to grow into a big business was produced. The processes of its manufacture were experimental. One of the group of men present cut notches midway on the edges. Another placed the soap bar in a bucket of water. The exclamation "It Floats," became a trade-mark. The notches remain.

The manufacture of tomato ketchup by a producer whose name is known everywhere in America and in many countries of the world, was begun in the basement of an unpretentious home in an Ohio city. No subsidy was offered or sought. In the half century which has intervened since the first successful experiment the business has produced millions in revenue, has provided employment for thousands of workers, and a market for almost uncountable tons of products of farms and gardens, glass manufacturers and importers of spices.

Even the centralized and highly specialized automobile factories did not appear as a result of the waving of some mysterious wand or the uttering of some magic word. By easily traceable evolutionary processes the industry grew from humble origins of what some sarcastically refer to as the "horse-and-buggy-days" still well remembered. The small original units, as well as those which maintain their identity, did not grow and flourish because of some special dispensation. They were not subsidized. Neither were they too closely supervised by government authority or regulated by restrictions imposed by the agents or exploiters of organized labor.

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Admitting, solely for the purposes of interesting or enlightening discussion, that abuses have crept in to influence the management of big business simply because it has become big, and powerful, and sometimes dictatorial, it should not be assumed that the need or the necessity is to threaten or penalize productive initiative and thus discourage the investment of capital and energy in the development of useful new enterprises.

No effective method, except confiscation through taxation, oppression through dominating force, or the complete socialization of industry, capital and even man-power itself, has yet been found to prevent or stunt the growth of little business into big business. Economists of the purely theoretical school tell us of an imaginary "saturation" point where human needs will be found to be fully supplied. It is a little difficult to see eye to eye with these theorists. America is not built to fit into such a picture. There is always something better to be attained, materially as well as culturally and spiritually. To us of this period the word "saturation" connotes stagnation. We do not like it.

There are yet many small shops and even dingy basements in which experimental processes may be carried on. We may have all the ketchup, and soap, and automobiles we need at the moment. But we should not close the door against the new things we may enjoy tomorrow. Let us not discourage initiative by penalizing prosperity.

The Wide Horizon

Married Women in Industry

By Pearl Strachan

JENNIE writes, "I have gone back to the weaving." That is all. It is a simple statement, yet knowing Jennie and something of the long, bitter struggle of her married life I can read between the lines, "Harry got laid off again. Murgatroyd's Limited has shut up." For those would be the words that would filter through our conversation were I to catch her, as I used to, yellow-stoning the doorstep of her cottage in the West Riding.

Once before, Jennie went back to the weaving, two months after she was married, at the beginning of the war. She had cheerfully handed over her loom to a single weaver and gone to her little Yorkshire house with a song in her heart that had a rhythm entirely different from that of the machine-driven shuttle. But twelve shillings and sixpence, her soldier husband's weekly pay, was inadequate to maintain that little house. Years of ups and downs have passed since Harry was demobilized. They have been years of downs for the most part, measured by the closing of first one textile factory and then another, and occasional temporary jobs, which have perhaps paid the frugal grocery bill but have not stretched far enough to cover fuel and clothing needs. So, at forty-eight, Jennie goes back to the weaving. Harry, between searches for another job, will scour kettles and make beds and see that twelve-year-old Edie starts for school on time.

* * *

Jennie has her counterpart in other lands. News of the day from Toronto states that "in Canada there is a strong prejudice against married women in wage-earning occupations. The number of married women employed has doubled in the past ten years." That a similar condition of increase exists in the United States is evident from the heated controversy upon the subject, at meetings of women's clubs, college clubs, political forums and even family reunions, and in the editorial columns of the magazines.

Granted that the increase in the number of married women in industry is not a comforting or a hopeful sign, those who would stem the rising tide are, in the majority, far from sound in their opposition. Instead of a desire to help the wife and mother into an economic security which would enable her to remain at home there appears to have been let loose a condemnatory flood of argument which assumes that the average woman in industry prefers to carry on two jobs, selling gloves or pounding a typewriter all day, and cooking and cleaning and mending socks all evening.

* * *

Men, who are the most ardent opponents, "on principle," of the married woman employee—in the club discussion if not in the employment bureau—often take the attitude that it is a matter of choice, whereas the fact is that most women prefer domestic work to business. We are dealing here not with the specialized and professional occupations for women, but with the general run of jobs and with the working or middle class women, who are the ones around whom the controversy rages. No woman, surely, would choose two jobs at once. In most cases the married woman in industry is there through sheer necessity.

Times have changed, not only since the days before typewriters and telephones, but in the past decade. Ten years ago perhaps the young bride who returned to her office position did so to assist in buying a house or a car, a washing machine or an electric refrigerator. Today many an engaged couple would postpone their wedding day indefinitely if they waited until the young man's salary could support both. They "take a chance" on business conditions improving in the near future. If they don't the wife continues to go out to work, for the grocer, the butcher, the landlord, the gas and electric light company must be paid.

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Those who talk of usurpation in offices and shops, and woman's place being in the home, might well pause a moment and consider how industry itself has usurped the home-woman's place in the making of many commodities. In a mass movement back to home occupations which kept the women of former generations within four walls, thousands upon thousands of men would be thrown out of work. The transfer has not been all one way.

And the children of those women who go daily forth to office and factory and store? It would be better, of course, if their mothers could stay at home, but if they did, under existing conditions, many of them would lack nourishing food and proper clothing. There are, moreover, certain advantages in learning to do for themselves many things which more fortunate children are not required to do.

If the married woman worker is not desirable in industry, then it is time to offer some constructive and practical ideas for enabling her to withdraw from industry and to stop the emotional and unintelligent criticism which is frequently expressed. "I have gone back to the weaving" does not indicate Jennie's choice.